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This study reviews the current status of public library service in Metropolitan Dade County, Florida, with particular reference to: (1) the governing structure of the existing public library agencies; (2) the sources and levels of their financial support; (3) the available library facilities, resources and personnel; (4) the services that are provided; (5) the uses made of these libraries by their patrons; and (6) the patrons' attitudes toward these agencies. The study recommends a library facilities master plan that calls for the establishment of a county library system to be operated by Dade County with headquarters at the existing Miami Public Library. The master plan suggests a new headquarters facility in Miami, the building of four regional libraries in various parts of the county, the establishment of new branch facilities, the expansion of certain existing facilities and the closing of others. The study suggests that some of the libraries' existing services ought to be intensified and that various new services need to be provided. A timetable for the implementation of the governing structure for the county library system, the methods of providing financial support for its operation, and the procedures for financing the recommended construction program are included. (Author/CC)

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PUBLIC LIBRARY FACILITIES MASTER PLAN FOR METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY

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PUBLIC LIBRARY FACILITIES MASTER PLAN FOR METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY

Prepared for

The Metropolitan Dade County Planning Department
702 Justice Building
1351 N.W. 12th Street
Miami, Florida 33125

by

Nelson Associates, Incorporated
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New York, New York 10022

December 1968

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December 13, 1968

Mr. Porter W. Homer
County Manager
Metropolitan Dade County
911 Courthouse
73 West Flagler Street
Miami, Florida 33130

Dear Mr. Homer:

We are pleased to submit this report on public library service in Dade County, Florida. We contend that the timely implementation of the public library facilities master plan proposed herein is a matter of the utmost urgency. The extent and vitality of the county's continued development will depend in no small measure on its ability to adequately respond to the informational needs of its individual and corporate residents.

We would like to express our gratitude to all those who assisted us by contributing to the investigations underlying this report. We are particularly indebted to the dedicated personnel of the 26 public libraries in Dade County for their cooperation in providing us with the essential data we required and in administering the user survey. The many city and county agencies with which we dealt impressed us with their skill and generosity in responding to our innumerable requests for information and insights. Finally, we wish to thank the four professional consultants who participated in various aspects of the research and analyses supporting our findings and conclusions: Ralph Blasingame, Genevieve Casey, Edwin Beckerman and Raymond Williams.

If we can assist you in any way with the interpretation or presentation of the recommendations contained in this report, we hope you will call upon us.

Very truly yours,

Eugene Vorhies Jr

Eugene Vorhies, Jr., President
NELSON ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

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ABSTRACT:

This study reviews the current status of public library service in Metropolitan Dade County, Florida, with particular reference to: the governing structure of the existing public library agencies; the sources and levels of their financial support; the available library facilities, resources and personnel; the services that are provided; the uses made of these libraries by their patrons; and the patrons' attitudes toward these agencies. The study recommends a library facilities master plan that calls for the establishment of a county library system. This system would be operated by Dade County and would initially serve all of the unincorporated areas, those municipalities without libraries, municipalities whose libraries are operated under contract with the City of Miami or with Dade County, and the City of Miami itself. Other independent libraries within Dade County would have the opportunity to voluntarily affiliate with the county system. The existing Miami Public Library would function as the headquarters library of the proposed system. The master plan suggests a capital construction program which includes the provision of a new headquarters facility in Miami, the building of four regional libraries in various parts of the county, the establishment of new branch facilities, the expansion of certain existing facilities and the closing of others. The study suggests that some of the libraries' existing services ought to be intensified and that various new services need to be provided by the county system. A timetable for the implementation of the governing structure for the county library system, the methods of providing financial support for its operation, and the procedures for financing the recommended construction program is included.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Chapter I INTRODUCTION 1

SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES 1

METHODOLOGY 2

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND THE METROPOLITAN REGIONS 3

Chapter II COMMUNITY PROFILE 8

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS 8

GOVERNMENT 9
- Historical Background 9
- Government in the Incorporated Areas 11
- Metropolitan Government in Dade County 11

ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT IN DADE COUNTY 17

DADE COUNTY TAXES AND TAX BASE 24
- Projections for the Property Tax 29
- Limitations on the Property Tax 31
- Other Sources of Revenue 31

POPULATION 33
- Components of Population Increase 34
- Political Jurisdiction and Population 37
- Characteristics of the Population Age 39
- Population Distribution 44

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL 44

INCOME DISTRIBUTION 46

EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND THEIR LIBRARY RESOURCES 48
- Schools 48
- Libraries in the Schools 48
- The Non-Public Schools 49
- Higher Education 49
- University of Miami Library Resources 50
- Barry College and Its Library Resources 51
- Biscayne College and Its Library Resources 51
- Miami-Dade Junior College and Its Library Program 51
- Other Academic Libraries 52

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

Page

Cultural Facilities 53
Recreational Facilities 53
Community Organizations 54
Special Library Facilities 54

Chapter III PUBLIC LIBRARY PROFILE 57

BACKGROUND 57
Public Library Service in Metropolitan Dade County, 1958 59
Recent Developments 59
Library Registration 60

GOVERNING STRUCTURE 61
Miami 61
Dade County System (Bookmobiles) 62
Libraries Contracting with the County 62
The Surf-Bal-Bay Library 62
Miami Beach 63
Hialeah 63
North Miami 63
Miami Shores 63
North Miami Beach 63
Opa Locka 64
Homestead 64

FINANCIAL SUPPORT 64
Sources of Revenue 67

PUBLIC LIBRARY RESOURCES 68
Materials 69
Evaluation of Collection 80
Personnel 85
Facilities 86

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES AND PROGRAMS 99
Services 101
Programs 108

THE USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY RESOURCES 110
Questionnaires and Administration 110
Dade County Respondents and Other Library Surveys 111
Library Users: Branch and Bookmobile Stop Groups 115
Residence and Library Use 127

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

Page

Motives for Using Libraries 132
Using Libraries in Dade County 143
Getting to the Library 154
Using Other Libraries 158
Conclusion: The Importance of the Main Branch in Dade County 162

SUMMARY 162

Chapter IV PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 165

CURRENT PROBLEMS 165
Extension 165
Upgrading Existing Services 166
Special Informational Needs 168

RECOMMENDATIONS 172
Structure 173
Access 180
Standards of Service 191
Special Programs 195

Chapter V IMPLEMENTATION 203

COSTS 203

ORGANIZATION 210

FINANCING LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION 212

TIMETABLE 216

Appendix A INVENTORY DATA - DADE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES 221

Appendix B QUESTIONNAIRES AND MARGINALS 222

LIBRARY QUESTIONNAIRE 222

BOOKMOBILE QUESTIONNAIRE 239

LIST OF TABLES AND EXHIBITS

		Page
Table 1	Date of Incorporation of Municipalities in Dade County	10
Exhibit 1	Government of Metropolitan Dade County, Florida	14
Table 2	The Economic Base of Dade County, 1965	18
Table 3	Contributions Made to Dade County's Economic Base, By Tourist Oriented Activities, 1965-1966	17
Table 4	Major Types of Manufacturing Activity in Dade County	19
Table 5	Revised Estimated Employment in Nonagricultural Establishments, Dade County, 1966	20
Table 6	Revised Estimated Employment in Nonagricultural Establishments, Dade County, 1967	21
Table 7	Employment in Nonagricultural Establishments, Dade County and the United States, 1966 and 1967	22
Table 8	Average Annual Employment, Dade County, 1985	23
Table 9	Schedule of City Property Taxes	26
Table 10	Tax Rate Comparison	27
Table 11	1967 Tax Rates	28
Table 12	Tax Base Forecast, 1970-1985	30
Table 13	Sources of Governmental Revenue in Dade County, 1962 and 1966	32
Table 14	Population Growth in Dade County, 1900-1966	33
Table 15	Projected Population Growth in Dade County, 1965-1985	34
Table 16	Components of Population Change, Dade County, 1950-1967	35
Table 17	Cuban Refugee Migration, Dade County, June 30, 1960 - June 30, 1967	36
Table 18	Birth and Death Rates, Dade County, Calendar Years 1950 - 1966	37
Table 19	Population Increases by Jurisdiction, Metropolitan Dade County	38

LIST OF TABLES AND EXHIBITS
(continued)

		Page
Table 20	Age Group as a Percent of Total Population	39
Table 21	Projected Percentages of Total Population by Broad Age Group, United States and Dade County, 1970, 1975, and 1985	40
Table 22	Broad Age Groups by Regional Districts in Dade County	41
Exhibit 2	Map of Regions	42
Table 23	Percent of Total Dade County Population by Age Group, 1970	43
Table 24	Age Group as Percentage of Dade County Population, By Region, 1970	43
Table 25	Educational Level, 1960	44
Table 26	Educational Level, Selected Cities in Dade County, 1960	45
Table 27	Income Distribution, Dade County, 1960	46
Table 28	Distribution of Income in Dade County and Other Areas	47
Table 29	Distribution of Income in Major Cities in Dade County	47
Table 30	Public Libraries in Dade County	58
Table 31	Financial Support for Public Libraries, 1967-1968	66
Table 32	Holdings per Capita, 1967	71
Table 33	Holdings per Capita, Non-Affiliated Libraries	72
Table 34	Volume Additions to Public Libraries in Dade County	73
Table 35	Volume Withdrawals from Public Libraries in Dade County	74
Table 36	Periodicals Received, 1967	76
Table 37	Periodicals Received and Retained, 1967	77
Table 38	Phonograph Records in Relation to Standards, 1967	79
Table 39	Reference Works in the Public Libraries of Dade County	81
Table 40	Circulation in Dade County	84

LIST OF TABLES AND EXHIBITS
(continued)

		Page
Table 41	Personnel in Non-Affiliated Libraries	87
Table 42	Distribution by Age of Construction of Library Building, by Decade	88
Table 43	Library Facilities in Square Feet, Work Space, Seats, Shelf Space, and Parking	89
Table 44	Library Space Requirements According to Population	92
Table 45	Dade County Libraries Relative to Standards	93
Table 46	Branches of Miami Public Library, 1967	96
Exhibit 3	Map of Present Public Library Facilities	98
Table 47	Hours of Library Service	102
Table 48	Non-Resident and Tourist Fees	105
Table 49	Loan Regulations in Dade County Public Libraries	106
Table 50	Dade County Library Users: Number of Respondents at Each Branch, Plus Affiliation	112
Table 51	Comparative Demographic Data for Dade County - Library Users: Federal Statistics and Other Library Studies	113
Table 52	Ranking of Dade County Libraries and Branches, By Median Age and Median Education of Users	116
Table 53	Ranking of Dade County Bookmobile Stops, By Median Age of Users	119
Table 54	Demographic Characteristics of Dade County Public Library Users for Five Groups of Libraries	121
Exhibit 4	Geographic Location of Libraries and Branches, By User Characteristics	123
Table 55	Demographic Characteristics of Dade County Bookmobile Users for Three Groups of Stops	125
Exhibit 5	Geographic Location of Bookmobile Stops, By User Characteristics	126
Table 56	Geographic Distribution of Respondents by Place of Residence for Dade County Libraries	129

LIST OF TABLES AND EXHIBITS
(continued)

		Page
Table 57	Distribution of Place of Residence for All Library Respondents and for Those at the Main Library in Miami	130
Table 58	Origins and Destinations of Respondents, Dade County Municipalities and Libraries	131
Table 59	Place of Library Users' Residence for Five Groups of Libraries	133
Table 60	Motives for Using Libraries for Users at Five Groups of Libraries	136
Table 61	Motives for Use of Bookmobiles for Three Groups of Stops	138
Table 62	Distribution of Subject Matter for Requests for Specific Materials or Information for Five Groups of Libraries	140
Table 63	Correlation (Yule's Q) Between Seeking Specific Materials or Information in a Given Subject and Being "Completely Satisfied" for Five Groups of Libraries	141
Table 64	For Those who Sought Specific Materials or Information and Who Were Not Completely Satisfied: Problems Encountered and Future Plans for Five Groups of Libraries	144
Table 65	Actual Uses of Library Resources and Facilities for Five Groups of Libraries	146
Table 66	Other Difficulties in Using Libraries for Five Groups of Libraries	148
Table 67	Frequency of Use for Five Groups of Libraries	149
Table 68	Frequency of Bookmobile Use for Three Groups of Stops	150
Table 69	Correlation (Yule's Q) Between Being "Completely Satisfied" and Frequency of Use, Reason for Use, for Five Groups of Libraries	151
Table 70	Correlation (Yule's Q) for Bookmobiles Between Being "Completely Satisfied" and Frequency of Use, Reasons for Use, for Three Groups of Stops in Dade	153

LIST OF TABLES AND EXHIBITS
(continued)

		Page
Table 71	Libraries Versus Other Facilities and Services in Dade County: Comparative Satisfaction	155
Table 72	Getting to the Library for Five Groups of Libraries	156
Table 73	Getting to the Bookmobile for Three Groups of Stops	159
Table 74	Convenience of Bookmobile Service for Three Groups of Stops	160
Table 75	Proximity to Home, Importance of Size and the Use of Other Libraries for Five Groups of Libraries	161
Table 76	Use of Other Libraries for Five Groups of Libraries and for Bookmobiles	163
Exhibit 6	Map of Library Facilities Upon Implementation of Program	186
Table 77	Specimen Budget for a Library System Serving a Population of 1,000,000	204
Exhibit 7	Hypothetical Organization Chart for Dade County Library System	211
Table 78	Timetable for Implementation of Major Recommendations	217

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to set forth the overall scope and objectives of the study, to explain the methodology employed to fulfill these objectives, and to present a general statement on the purposes and role of the public library in the context of the metropolitan environment.

SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the consultants' efforts is to aid Metropolitan Dade County in preparing a countywide library plan. In order to achieve this objective, the consultants were asked to perform services in the following five areas:

1. the development of goals and policies for library service;
2. the establishment of standards for the location of library service outlets for the present and projected populations of Dade County;
3. the preparation of an inventory of the physical plant and the library services of the libraries in Dade County;
4. the development of a long-range plan for library service in Dade County, with recommendations for facilities, priorities, organization and financing; and
5. the preparation of proposals regarding the implementation of the long-range plan, including the establishment of priorities for the construction program.

In fulfilling these objectives the consultants were asked to study and make recommendations about a very wide range of activities, programs and services. Among these are a determination of the desired levels and organizational goals of library service in Dade County, its social and civic objectives, and present and future needs in this area. The fiscal goals and sources of financial support were studied, as well as the whole area of the public library facilities. These include the determination of standards for sites and building sizes in relation to all pertinent data.

The major objective of the study is to recommend a master plan for library development in Dade County which would include a program of implementation.

METHODOLOGY

The completion of a project of this scope called for a variety of techniques to gather, organize and present the data in meaningful terms.

An extensive search of the literature regarding library systems, and particularly library service in metropolitan areas, was undertaken as a necessary prerequisite to the entire study. In addition, a study of the literature regarding metropolitan government, and the metropolitan experience in Dade County, was felt to be an essential component of the project. Most importantly, a great deal of data supplied by the Dade County Planning Department and other governmental agencies was carefully studied.

A most extensive use was made of interviews and personal observations by Nelson Associates staff and their consultants. More than 200 interviews were held, though of course many persons were seen more than once. Government officials, public and school librarians, civic leaders, members of boards of trustees, professionals in private social welfare agencies, and officials on the state level were among those who were seen. Every library was visited at least once, and much of the inventory of services and materials was done through the personal operations of the consultants.

In addition to the interviewing and personal observations, questionnaires were used to gather data that were not otherwise available. An extensive questionnaire was administered by the librarians in the public libraries of Dade County to study characteristics of the library users of Dade County and the pattern of library use. An additional questionnaire was sent to gather data on the library resources of the private and parochial schools in Dade County.

During the course of the study, six different members of the staff of Nelson Associates worked on its various aspects. In addition to the Nelson Associates staff, four eminent professionals in the library field were engaged to advise on various aspects of the project. Serving as an overall consultant for the entire project was Professor Ralph Blasingame of the Rutgers School of Library Science and formerly the State Librarian in Pennsylvania. Mr. Edwin Beckerman of the Woodbridge (New Jersey) Public Library served as consultant on facilities. Miss Genevieve Casey, formerly the State Librarian in Michigan and now with the Library School of Wayne State University, was a consultant for special programs. Mr. Raymond Williams of the Charlottesville (Virginia) Public Library advised on the library collections.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND THE METROPOLITAN REGIONS*

In the main, the public libraries of the great cities have become our models for the public library generally.

An early effect of urbanization in the United States was the creation of cities and towns as centers of production. While this process was a complex one, and its investigation will continue to be a matter of extensive pragmatic and scholarly study, its effects may be summarized for our purposes as the creation of dense centers of population at the expense of rural areas; the development of competition between towns and between industries; and, consequently, competition between individuals for the development of a vast variety of skills. In this atmosphere, a great variety of institutions grew up devoted to the creation of knowledge, to its dissemination and to the development of individual talents and skills. The public library was one of these institutions. It had its roots in the mechanic's libraries and the social libraries of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

In general, the public library reached its greatest development in the great cities, though not without some unevenness. That is, some cities of roughly equal economic and industrial development produced outstanding libraries while others did not.

Some of the characteristics of the "model" or prototype library are:

1. It has developed within a single governmental unit, depending on the state governments for permission to exist and little else.
2. It has grown as a centrally administered unit, with a strong central organization and subordinate branches. Centralization has been the watchword in administrative development, with consequent emphasis on the importance of the administrative hierarchy.
3. While showing some willingness and ability to offer services on a limited basis to outlying governmental or unincorporated areas, its method of finance and government have militated against cooperation over broad areas.
4. It has not depended, until recently, on the federal government for either financial support or for guidance in the development of programs.

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* The material in this section was prepared almost entirely by Professor Ralph Blasingame, to whom we are greatly indebted.

This acceptance of the city library as a model has not been without its problems. First, when the public library was developed in small towns, rural areas and large cities which had relatively simple economies, it often did not flourish. These areas often did not exhibit the need for large stores of information on a great variety of topics, they often did not develop economies which could support a variety of institutions well, and they seldom showed the development of leadership for cultural and educational activities which has been more or less typical of the great cities. As a consequence, the "library idea" has resulted in many instances in the development of small poorly supported, poorly led institutions which have nevertheless shown the ability to persist.

Second, the prototype organization has shown remarkable reluctance to change its collection and service patterns to suit the times. Third, the fiscal problems of the changing cities have, of course, directly affected their libraries, partly because of the restricted service outlooks of the influential persons connected with them.

The recent developments in urbanization indicate that the formation of central cities in most parts of the country has come to an end. Furthermore, in the older parts of the country, the multi-centered city or megalopolis represents the new trend. This development is an extension and modification of the development of suburbs, which received great impetus in the 1940's and 1950's. The person moving to the suburbs during that time often continued to work in the city and to look to the city for certain educational and cultural opportunities, while making new, but limited, demands upon the service organizations in the suburb. More recently, there has developed a trend toward industrial development in the suburbs with consequent decline of importance of the central city and the development of new patterns of travel and communication among the outlying areas. The consequences of these developments are obvious and do not require documentation here. However, they may be summarized as declining density of population in the cities, enlargement of the area of relatively dense population into metropolitan areas, substitution of disadvantaged persons in the central cities for middle-class people, and a variety of strains on existing organizations to supply services.

This picture of urbanization tends to draw much attention because of the riots, the financial problems of the older cities which can no longer grow in land area and financial base, and the attendant focus of attention on a variety of special programs aimed at the consequent problems.

While attention is focused on the older cities and their problems, a new group of cities is developing in the South, Southwest and West. In these areas very rapid growth is taking place which in some ways combines the characteristics of both the early development of central cities and the present megalopolitan growth seen in the older areas.

Dade County may be thought of as a prototype of the demographic and social consequences of this post-industrial society. In the urbanized society with which we are accustomed to dealing, the growth of population centers as centers of production was characteristic. Dade County represents a phase beyond that process; it is characterized by overall growth of population, but also by multi-centered development of population, industry and social institutions. It is now essential to recognize this phase of growth patterns and to develop means of dealing with the consequent information needs on a new basis. The necessity arises from the fact that traditional forms of institutional development, when allowed to run their course unaltered under present conditions, do not produce units of the strength or variety needed in a society which is increasingly information-oriented. The picture of public library development in Dade County is a classic example of this failure.

The results of the picture revealed in this study inevitably present frustrations of various kinds to the people of Dade County. No one would claim that the public library, either as a particular institution or as a type of institution, can solve the problems created by a "pressure-cooker" society, nor can it reverse the trends. However, as one of many institutions operating in the general social service field, it can play some part in relieving the consequent frustrations. Essentially, it acts in this fashion through mediating between the enormous fund of informational, educational and recreational materials and the various publics with which it deals, or may deal. Some of the sources of frustrations for individuals, groups and governments which may provide bases for development of library service programs are:

1. the forces of an exploding population, with the concomitant crowding and distortion of the natural environment;

2. the demands of a society which is directed toward technology and production as major means of expression of talent; this society is structured so that the individual is under great pressure to produce or to prepare himself to fit into the scheme of production;

3. the predominance of commercial or commercially oriented voices in the mass communications media and the inescapability of those media;

4. the displacement (current or historical) of individuals and masses of people to unfamiliar locations as a result of both the mobility of people who are adjusted (though perhaps only superficially) to present conditions and the mass movements caused by events long past and of recent political upheavals; and

5. alienation of people, especially the young, from society.

The specific objectives which can be developed from this approach and by referring to the above list are many and varied. One example has been given relating to the first item on the list: existence of the library as a haven in a noisy, demanding culture might help to ameliorate the crowding and distortion of the natural environment referred to above. Similarly, to assist the individual to meet the needs of a technological society, specific objectives may range from that of being able to supply students with sufficient materials so that their sometimes unrealistic school assignments do not become frustrating, to providing a variety of assistance in informing people of educational opportunities and giving assistance to people with weak language skills. With respect to the orientation of the supplier of information, the library is one of the few institutions which puts together a body of material organized for the user's purposes rather than for the supplier's own purposes, as is the case in radio, newspaper, television, etc. That is, the library is user-oriented and generally non-commercial, while the various mass media are supplier-oriented and commercial (or in some other way pleading special causes). As to the problem of alienation, it should be possible for a person, particularly a young person and more particularly a young person of limited opportunities, to find in the library that he is not alone in his condition and that many people of unorthodox background and behavior have been influential in society.

Approached in this manner, it is possible that the public library--always as one of many institutions--has the objective of serving as an exchange point for information to people of many different interests (including persons who may be change agents or later may become change agents) while at the same time reinforcing the elements in society (or a particular community) which give it a certain kind of stability.

But the continued development of isolated library units of questionable ability to comprehend and deal with the totality of the problems, both of size and nature of audience and of magnitude of resources potentially available, will not suffice. The greatest danger to social institutions is that they will continue to deal with fragments of problems, rather than with whole problems; with surface indications rather than with causes; with the interests of their creators rather than with the needs of their clientele. It is by no means certain that centralization of institutional administration will alter the picture substantially. In fact, the big city public library, the very model of centralization of control as it is perceived by the profession of librarianship, is in some cases in serious trouble, partly because its managers have frozen into modes of action and thought which are not suited to their present changed locale. However, assuming sensitive, imaginative leadership, with encouragement to conduct true experimentation with real community involvement and with sufficient resources, the larger the unit, the greater the possibility that it will perceive the problems in their actual scope and develop approaches on comprehensive bases.

It is in this latter regard that the public library is called upon for services that can assist public and private agencies in the performance of their functions. The information needs of government, business, social agencies, the professions, as well as the individual, and the information available in some form to meet these needs has grown at a much more rapid pace than have the capacities to organize the information, make the potential user aware of its existence, and disseminate it in a timely fashion. These latter functions of organizing information and stimulating its use are traditional library functions. However, both supply and demand in these areas have grown much faster than might be expected, and the library must go beyond its traditional methods if it is to meet the challenge successfully.

Chapter II

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Library service can best be studied in the context within which it is obliged to operate. The function of the library is to meet the general and specific needs of the community. Therefore the community must be understood. The following chapter will discuss the community profile of Dade County, with special emphasis on those areas which relate to library services.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Dade County, with almost 2,352 square miles of total area, is the largest and most populous county in the southeastern United States.

Due to the existence of large areas of swamp, grasslands, and marshes in the western portion of the county, and the relatively high cost of filling shallow soil beds to the east, the resident population of 1,200,000 is concentrated on less than 20% of Dade's total land area. For purposes of understanding land use and availability, the Dade County Development Department has established six land use categories:

Un-inhabitable and/or undeveloped	
Conservation Area No. 3	18.4%
Everglades National Park	32.5%
Non-urban not readily developable	16.3%
Developable	
Non-urban developable	22.8%
Urban	10.0%

In addition to the above noted breakdown, 354 square miles of ocean and bay waters lie within the county's juriodictional area. One-fourth of the urban area is currently undeveloped, and there are still large tracts of undeveloped land in non-urban developable areas.

Dade County's climate (Miami area) is subtropical marine and characterized by long, warm, rainy summers followed by mild, dry winters. Temperature ranges, governed by the area's close proximity to the north-flowing Gulf Stream, fluctuate within 10° at Miami Beach with an average maximum temperature of 84.7° F.

Physical environment has played a significant role in the evolution of Dade County. Year-round moderate climate encouraged the growth of a massive tourist and convention industry. Natural limitations on land development forced population concentration in the eastern, coastal region of the county. It may be said that the Miami Metropolitan area is a product of natural phenomena to a greater extent than any other city of comparable size.

GOVERNMENT[1]

Historical Background

Dade County was established in 1836. At that time, it encompassed the entire southern third of the Florida peninsula. In 1909 Palm Beach County was created from this area. When Broward County was created in 1915, Dade County achieved its present boundaries.

There are 27 incorporated municipalities in Dade County, the largest county in the state of Florida and the 19th largest county in the United States. It was the fastest growing large metropolitan area in the nation between 1950 and 1960 and is now the second largest metropolitan area in the southeast. The City of Miami is the largest city in the state of Florida.[2]

To some extent, much of what has occurred in Dade County on a governmental level, and particularly the development of a metropolitan form of government, was related to the rapid increase in the number of cities in Dade County between 1920 and 1949. The first of these incorporations, Miami, established itself in 1896, the year in which the Florida East Coast Railroad was extended to Miami.

The following table lists the incorporated areas of Dade County and the year of their incorporation:

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[1] All material for this section has been taken from the following publications: Metropolitan Dade County Facts and Figures, 1967-1968, printed by Metropolitan Dade County, April 1968; The Miami Metropolitan Experiment, a Metropolitan Action Study, Second Edition, Enlarged, a Doubleday Anchor Book, Edward Sofen 1966 Anchor Books, Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York; The Metropolis, Its People, Politics, and Economic Life, John C. Bollens, Henry J. Schmandt, Harper & Row Publishers, New York, 1965; Municipal Boundaries in Metropolitan Dade County, Problems and Recommendations, Metropolitan Dade County Planning Department, September 1962.

[2] The newly established metropolitan jurisdiction of Jacksonville considers itself a single city, and as such it is larger than Miami.

Table 1

DATE OF INCORPORATION OF MUNICIPALITIES IN DADE COUNTY

Cities' Date of Incorporation		Towns' Date of Incorporation		Villages' Date of Incorporation	
Miami	1896	Golden Beach	1929	Biscayne Park	1931
Florida City	1914	Surfside	1935	Miami Shores	1932
Homestead	1915	Sweetwater	1941	El Portal	1937
Miami Beach	1915	Bay Harbor Islands	1947	Indian Creek Village	1939
Coral Gables	1925	West Miami	1947	North Bay Village	1945
Hialeah	1925	Hialeah Gardens	1948	Bal Harbour	1946
Miami Springs	1926	Medley	1949	Virginia Gardens	1947
North Miami	1926	Pennsuco	1949		
Opa Locka	1926				
South Miami	1926				
North Miami Beach	1927				
Islandia	1961				

There are several factors which would account for the great number of incorporated areas within the rather limited area of Dade County. Chief among these was the extreme latitude that was provided by the laws of Florida prior to 1949, which made it extremely easy to incorporate. These laws provided that 25 or more persons of any village, town, or hamlet who were registered voters and freeholders were allowed to establish a municipal government with corporate privileges and powers. A public notice was required to be issued, after which, if two-thirds of the group (and not fewer than 25 persons) agree to form a municipality, they could select a corporate name, choose officials, and were granted power by the general laws of Florida to form municipal corporations. However, in 1949, the Dade legislative delegation secured the enactment of a measure that prevented further incorporations in the county under the general laws of Florida, and in 1953 there was an informal agreement among the delegations in the legislature not to create any more cities through special acts of the legislature.

In general, since the inception of metropolitan government in Dade County, it has become most difficult for new incorporations to take place. Only one municipality, Islandia, has been created since the approval of the Home Rule Charter. In all, there have been 37 incorporations and ten dissolutions in Dade County's municipal history. Three of the dissolutions have been absorbed by the City of Miami, while seven are still in the unincorporated areas.

Other factors which accounted for the rise in the number of municipalities were the desire to escape annexation by larger units, the physical changes that took place after the 1926 hurricane, and the problems of zoning regulations and their relation to real estate development.

Government in the Incorporated Areas

There is no single pattern of government for all the incorporated areas in Dade County. As can be seen from the following list, 12 of the incorporated areas have a Council-City Manager form of government, 10 have a Mayor-Council form of government, four are governed by a Commission-City Manager form, and one has a Mayor-Commission form.

FOUR FORMS OF GOVERNMENT IN DADE COUNTY

Council-City Manager

Miami Beach
North Miami
North Miami Beach
South Miami
Homestead
Miami Shores
Bal Harbour
Bay Harbor Islands
Surfside
Golden Beach
Indian Creek Village
North Bay Village

Mayor-Council

Hialeah
Miami Springs
West Miami
El Portal
Pennsuco
Medley
Sweetwater
Virginia Gardens
Hialeah Gardens
Islandia

Commission-City Manager*

Miami
Coral Gables
Opa Locka
Florida City

Mayor-Commission

Biscayne Park

*These are very similar to the Council-Manager type.

In general, there do not seem to be major differences resulting from the variations in the form of government of the municipalities of Dade County. The exception might be, although it would be difficult to demonstrate, in areas which have a strong Mayor-Council type, where the professional view that might be represented for municipalities with City Managers is not strongly heard.

Metropolitan Government in Dade County[3]

For the most part, the extension of metropolitan services in the United States have taken on one of the following forms:

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[3] It is the intention of this study to look at library services from a countywide view, and therefore the countywide functions of government will receive the heavier stress.

1) Annexation or amalgamation. The central city adds to its size and population and assumes complete control over the annexed communities which lose their separate identities. In most states, this method is limited by constitutional and statutory provisions.

2) Federation. There is an agreement where the central city and the smaller communities establish a metropolitan authority to provide specified services, resulting in a new layer of government. This might take the form of the creation of a specific functional authority.

3) Enlargement of county authority. The county assumes jurisdiction over most metropolitan functions, while certain functions are kept by the individual communities. This eliminates the need for a new layer of government. This might be accomplished by a contractual arrangement.

Dade County has in its particular form of metropolitan government taken the last approach--the county approach, perhaps because there is no single city dominant enough to annex or even contract with the rest of the county. As such, it is the first county in America to test the formation of a new metropolitan government on so large a scale.

The Development of Metro. Dade County's early form of government, as set up in the 1800's, was established to serve primarily a rural population, and the independent cities as they developed provided the urban services. However, as time passed, two related developments occurred which necessitated change in the governing structures. First was the phenomenal increase in population, from 5,000 in 1900 to 935,000 in 1960. In addition, the population of Dade County in the unincorporated areas, as well as those which were incorporated, became increasingly urbanized in economy and needs. In terms of the 1960 census, 95% of the population of Dade County was urbanized. There was a recognition on the part of many that some central authority was needed to provide essential services on a countywide basis and to plan for the good of the entire county. Most attempts to bring this about concerned themselves with the consolidation of city and county powers.

Movements in the county toward formal consolidation started in the early 1940's. A countywide health department was created in 1943. A school consolidation bill passed the Florida Legislature in 1945, providing a countywide school system. The Dade County Port Authority was created in 1945 when the Legislature abolished the Greater Miami Port Authority. Jackson Memorial Hospital became the fourth successful functional consolidation in 1949--ten years after a grand jury recommended the transfer from the City of Miami's jurisdiction to the county's.

Unsuccessful attempts were made to merge the municipalities with the county government in 1945, 1948 and 1953. In 1945 a proposal to consolidate Dade County and all its cities failed to pass the State

Legislature. In 1947, a proposal to consolidate Dade County, the City of Miami and three towns into the "County of Miami" passed the State Legislature, but in 1948 was defeated by the Dade County voters.

In 1952 a constitutional amendment to permit any county in Florida to adopt a charter for its local government passed the State Legislature and was approved by the Dade County voters, but was defeated in a statewide election.

In 1953 a proposal to consolidate Dade County and the City of Miami passed the Legislature, but by less than 1,000 votes was defeated by the Miami voters.

In 1955 the State Legislature approved a constitutional amendment to give Dade County home rule. In the same year, the Legislature established a Metropolitan Charter Board composed of citizens from Dade County to determine a desirable reorganization within Dade County. In 1956, the Dade County home rule constitutional amendment was adopted in a statewide election. In 1957 the Dade County charter was completed and finally approved by the Dade County voters. Metropolitan government was officially launched on July 21, 1957.

The metropolitan concept recognizes two distinct levels of government in the county--the municipal and the metropolitan. The municipalities administer local services which do not need metropolitan authority. Metro[4] administers metropolitan services which need area-wide operation.

In addition, Metro serves another function. Approximately one-third of Dade's population resides in the unincorporated areas where the county is the only local government. Metro acts as a city government in the unincorporated areas; at the same time it serves as a metropolitan-wide authority for the county as a whole. In other words, it acts as both a regional and local government.

As demonstrated by the many attempts to consolidate authority in Dade County which failed, there were and still remain, many opponents to the Metro concept. These included those who do not think that a Metro form of government can provide as high a level of service to the residents of the cities as the municipalities themselves can, those who are fearful of the problems of double taxation, and those who had a vested interest (which might include their jobs) in things the way they were and see Metro as a very real threat. However, despite this opposition and the roadblocks thrown up by those most strongly opposed to Metro, it has been a functioning body since its inception.

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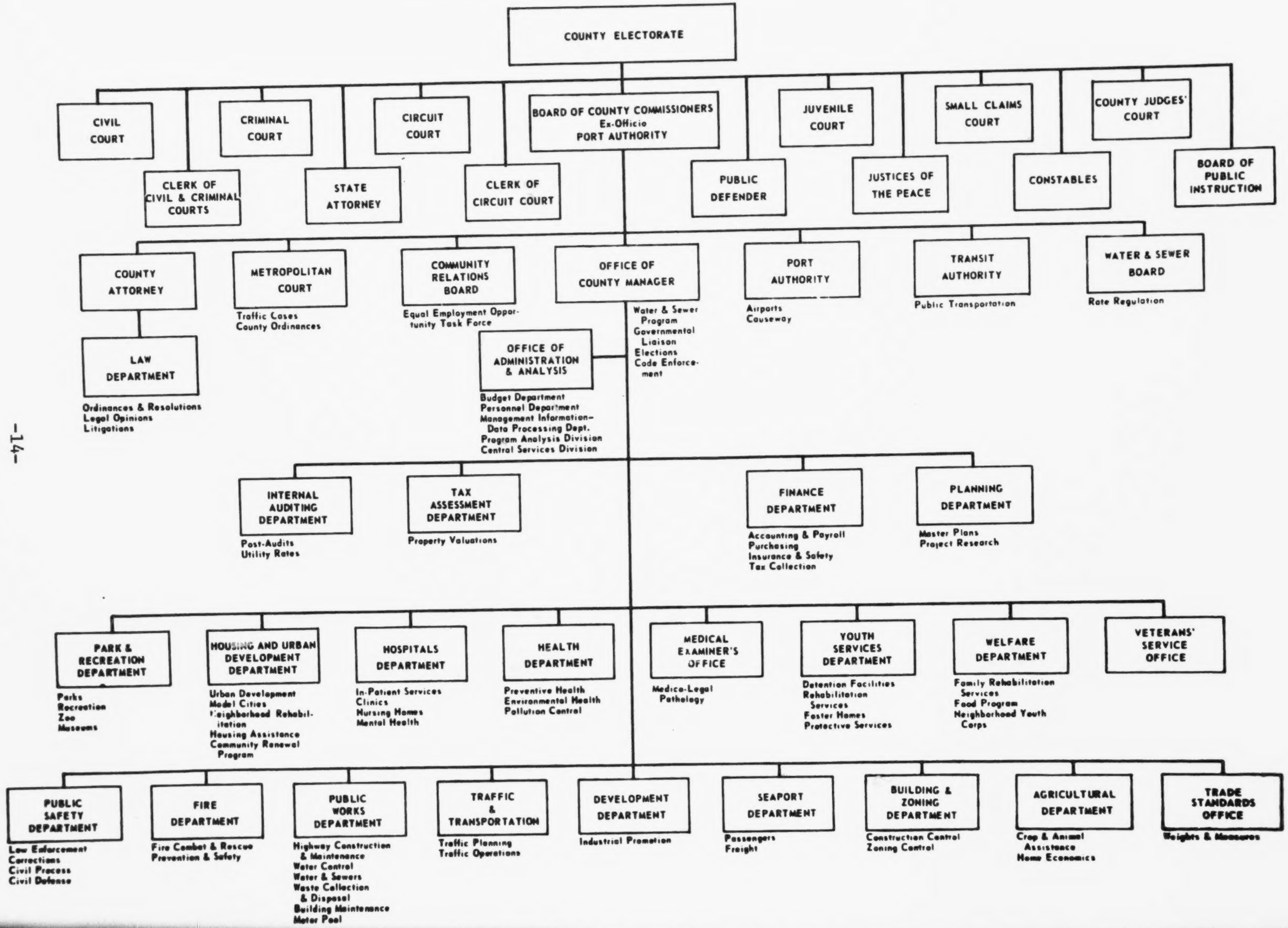
[4] One of the accepted terms to describe the new form of government. It is used interchangeable with "county" and "Greater Miami."

Exhibit 1

GOVERNMENT OF METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA



Governing structure of Metro. The Dade County Board of County Commissioners has been the governing body in Dade County since 1957, when the voters of the county adopted the Home Rule Charter. It is authorized to pass laws, levy taxes, and administer metropolitan government. It can, within limitations, change boundaries of communities, transfer local government functions and powers, and establish new municipal corporations. In general, it exercises broad powers. The Board, which replaced the State Legislature as the law-making authority over most matters affecting the county, can set minimum standards of service and performance for activities under the jurisdiction of the local governments.

The Home Rule Charter provided that the five County Commissioners in office when the charter went into effect in July 1957 would continue in their positions. They constituted the entire membership of the Board until 1958, when one Commissioner was elected at large from each of the five districts, one to be elected from each of the districts by the district voters only, and one to be elected from each city containing official population of 60,000 or more people. Miami was the only city to qualify until 1960 when Hialeah and Miami Beach's populations rose to 60,000.

Various proposals to change the number of Commissioners and the method of election were defeated at the polls until 1963, when the number of County Commissioners was reduced to nine. Eight are elected, one from each of eight districts, on a countywide basis. The ninth is a Mayor elected from anywhere in the county. Terms are four years. Elections are non-partisan. The Board selects its own Vice-Mayor, and is a legislative and policy-making Board.

The structure of government in metropolitan Dade County is shown in Exhibit 1. As might be expected, the county electorate is the ultimate authority for all government functions allotted to the county. Administration for many county functions is under the jurisdiction of the Board of County Commissioners, though some important functions, particularly the educational and to an extent the judicial, are independent of their authority. Most functions that are under the jurisdiction of the County Commissioners are administered by the County Manager, a position that is filled by appointment by the County Commissioners.

Scope of Metro services. The Home Rule Charter granted to the metropolitan Dade County government the authority to act on behalf of all of Dade County with jurisdiction over all countywide activities except the public schools and the courts. The county may employ its powers by contracting with other governmental units, setting minimum standards for municipal services and assuming those services which do not meet the established standard, and establishing special purpose taxing districts to provide services in particular areas of the county. In addition, if a municipality so decides, either by two-thirds vote of its governing body or by referendum, it may turn over any particular service to the county. There are, of course, limitations that circumscribe the extent of these activities.

The following are among the services that Metro is providing on a countywide basis: air and water pollution control, assessment of all real and personal property, tax collection, comprehensive planning for future development, jails and several central police functions, public transit, regional parks, the port authority and the seaport, subdivision regulation, traffic courts, traffic engineering, and urban renewal.

Among the services that are being provided by Metro to the unincorporated areas as their local government are police and fire protection, voting and zoning regulation, garbage and trash collection and disposal, a neighborhood recreation program, regulation of sewer and water system, and the library system.

There are, in addition, services provided by Metro to any city which elects to make use of them. Among these services are arterial street lighting, data processing services, fire protection, joint purchasing, a juvenile bureau, local planning services, personnel recruitment and examinations, police and fire communications, police and fire recruiting and training, and,of course, the library program. This list is not exhaustive of all the possible services that are or may be offered.

Attitudes toward Metro. The operations of Metro from the beginning and on and off until the present have been marked by controversy. In the special election on the Home Rule Charter in 1957, only 27% of Dade's registered voters went to the polls. No precincts in Miami Beach or in Hialeah favored the Home Rule Charter. There was approximately a three to two majority against it in both cities. In the Homestead-Florida City area, three persons opposed Home Rule for every one who favored it. Miami Shores, El Portal, Miami Springs and Biscayne Park all voted against the charter while approximately 50% of all the voters of the unincorporated areas voted in opposition. On the other hand, 57% of the voters of the City of Miami and 66% of those in Coral Gables voted in favor of the charter.

Following the acceptance of Metro, many attempts were made that would have had as their result a crippling of Metro in its operations, deflecting it from the goals intended for it. For the most part, these have been rejected. On the other hand, when Metro has tried to extend its general authority beyond that which was specifically spelled out in the charter, a great deal of resistance was provoked. Two immediate examples of this are the 1964 referendum on library services, which was interpreted by the electorate to mean that the county could take over any library service it wished and was decisively rejected, and the controversy that is taking place at the time of writing around the issue of whether all police and fire services should be unified into countywide agencies. The controversy that has been engendered by this latter item shows that Metro is still an issue that can arouse passions.[5]

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[5] Subsequent to the writing of this chapter, it was learned that consolidation of the police and fire departments was defeated by a two-to-one vote, with opposition strong in all parts of the county.

ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT IN DADE COUNTY

The economy of a region reflects the changes and trends that are taking place in that region. This is particularly true of Dade County, one of the most dynamic areas in the country.

There are several ways to look at any particular economy. A method that had been used for planning purposes in Dade County has been a description of the economic base of the metropolitan area. Economic base is a term used to describe the sources of money received by Dade County that permit it to buy the goods and services it cannot produce locally. Those services which are provided locally and to local residents are, therefore, not included in the economic base. However, it is felt that the economic base is a good indication of the true economy of any particular area. Table 2 on the following page presents the economic base of Dade County as it was in 1965.

As can be noted, the economic base is divided into two main parts--external funds and basic economic activities. External funds are those funds which are used locally but originate outside an area. In no way does it involve either production of goods or performance of services within the area's borders. "Included in this category are investments in the area by non-residents, income to residents from investments elsewhere, other labor income paid by sources outside the area, and transfer payments such as pensions and government aid. Because of the large number of retired people in South Florida, external funds are more important here than in many other communities of the nation." (page 31, Economic Base Study, Metropolitan Miami)

Table 3

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TO DADE COUNTY'S ECONOMIC BASE
BY TOURIST ORIENTED ACTIVITIES
1965-1966

	Income	Percent of Total
Hotels and motels	$ 96,000,000	25.5%
Retail establishments	110,000,000	29.3
Airline passenger operations	58,000,000	15.4
Apartments and other rental establishments	18,000,000	4.7
Pari mutuel establishments	11,000,000	2.9
Other amusement facilities	16,000,000	4.3
Rental cars	7,000,000	1.9
Professions	23,000,000	6.1
Other services	10,000,000	2.7
Gratuities	27,000,000	7.2
Total	$376,000,000	100.0%

Source: Economic Base Study, Metropolitan Miami, Committee of 21 with the cooperation of the Hunter Moss Company, Miami, p. 32.

Table 2

THE ECONOMIC BASE OF DADE COUNTY, 1965

External Funds			
1. External investment		7.3%	
2. Property income		12.2	
3. Transfer payments		11.1	
4. Other labor income		3.0	
TOTAL EXTERNAL FUNDS			33.6%
Basic Economic Activities			
1. Tourism		21.2%	
2. Manufacturing:			
a. Aluminum products manufacturing	2.7%		
b. Garment manufacturing	1.2		
c. Printing & publishing	0.8		
d. Precision electronic manufacturing	0.8		
e. Plastic manufacturing	0.7		
f. Other manufacturing	5.0		
Total Manufacturing		11.2%	
3. Aircraft maintenance and overhaul		5.2	
4. Wholesaling		3.4	
5. Agriculture		2.3	
6. Air freight activities		0.7	
7. Air home office activities (of major airlines at Miami's International Airport)		0.6	
8. Research		0.7	
9. Other basic activities		21.1	
TOTAL BASIC ACTIVITIES			66.4%
TOTAL			100.0%

Source: Economic Base Study, Metropolitan Miami, Committee of 21 with the cooperation of the Hunter Moss Company, Miami, p. 31.

As noted previously, Dade County is among the most dynamic in the nation, and certainly changes have taken place since this economic base was derived in 1965. For the most part, the proportion of one economic activity to the others is still the same. There are indications that the role of manufacturing vis-a-vis tourism is proportionately increasing. However, tourism is still the most important of all the economic activities. Table 3, showing the various allied activities that compose the category of tourism, can also serve as an indication of how the economic base was studied.

Manufacturing in Dade County plays a far less important role in dollar value and in terms of number employed than tourism does, but it is hoped that in the future it will play an increasing role. Table 4 lists the major types of manufacturing activity in Dade County, taken from the Economic Base Study referred to earlier.

Table 4

MAJOR TYPES OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY
IN DADE COUNTY

Type	No. of Firms	Number Employed
Aluminum fabrication	178	8,285
Garment industry	362	9,559
Printing and publishing	356	5,283
Plastics	102	1,204
Precision electronics	30	1,945
Other manufacturing	1,983	52,992
Total	3,011	79,268

Source: Economic Base Study, Metropolitan Miami, Committee of 21 with the cooperation of the Hunter Moss Company, Miami, p. 44

In addition to the manufacturing included in these categories, there is also the aircraft maintenance and overhaul industry, which is an increasingly important part of the economy of Dade County. In 1965 it employed approximately 15,000 persons, more than any single type of manufacturing.

In very rough terms, it is felt that the proportion of the county's population supported by any of the basic economic activities is equal to the percentage that activity is of the total economic base. It is estimated that if tourism is approximately 21.2% of the economic base, then about one-fifth of the population receives some support from the tourist industry.

The following two tables (5 and 6) present an estimate of the employment patterns in the various industries in Dade County in 1966 and 1967.

Table 5

REVISED ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
DADE COUNTY
1966
(in thousands)

Major Industries*	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1966 Annual Average	Percent of Total
Total	383.6	387.5	389.8	381.6	377.8	380.4	374.1	368.2	384.9	388.8	398.9	411.2	385.6	100.0%
Manufacturing	57.7	58.4	59.0	58.7	59.4	59.3	58.5	58.8	59.7	60.3	61.2	62.1	59.5	15.4
Contract Construction	23.2	23.4	23.6	20.3	20.7	24.4	24.9	25.8	25.8	25.1	25.2	24.9	23.9	6.2
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	40.0	40.2	40.6	40.0	40.2	40.3	33.3	30.5	41.3	42.0	42.9	43.6	39.6	10.3
Trade	102.9	103.3	104.1	103.6	101.9	101.2	102.0	101.5	101.9	104.0	108.1	114.5	104.1	27.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	25.3	25.5	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.7	26.8	26.7	26.5	26.4	26.7	26.1	6.8
Services, Miscellaneous & Mining	85.4	87.0	86.6	83.0	79.3	78.2	79.6	78.6	78.3	78.9	82.4	86.4	82.0	21.3
Government	49.1	49.7	50.2	50.3	50.5	51.1	49.1	46.2	51.2	52.0	52.7	53.0	50.4	13.1

*All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1957, as amended by the 1963 Supplement. Employment estimates have been adjusted to first quarter 1966 benchmark levels.

Table 6

REVISED ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
DADE COUNTY
1967
(in thousands)

Major Industries*	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1967 Annual Aver-age	Percent of Total
Total	412.3	415.5	415.3	412.4	406.1	402.8	400.2	398.6	403.9	406.3	414.2	424.2	409.3	100.0%
Manufacturing	62.1	63.3	63.8	64.3	64.4	63.9	63.0	62.2	63.3	64.3	64.7	65.0	63.7	15.6
Contract Construction	24.1	23.5	23.2	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.8	24.1	24.1	23.7	23.7	24.0	23.6	5.8
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	43.5	44.2	44.5	44.6	44.8	45.2	45.9	46.0	46.2	46.1	46.8	47.4	45.4	11.1
Trade	112.9	113.0	112.9	111.0	107.9	106.1	107.1	107.4	107.1	107.6	110.1	115.7	109.9	26.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	26.9	27.0	27.2	27.1	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.1	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.1	6.6
Services, Miscellaneous & Mining	89.5	90.9	89.9	88.5	84.09	82.9	84.9	83.6	82.8	82.9	87.1	90.0	86.5	21.1
Government	53.3	53.6	53.8	54.0	54.1	54.4	48.3	48.1	53.3	54.7	54.7	54.9	53.1	13.0

* All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1957, as amended by the 1963 Supplement. Employment estimates have been adjusted to first quarter 1966 benchmark levels.

In looking at these tables several factors emerge. As might be expected in an area which depends so heavily on a tourist industry which is mostly seasonal, there is a substantial difference in the numbers of those employed during the summer months (particularly July and August) and the annual average for the area as well as for the peak months which are between November and March. Because of the importance of the tourist industry, all areas of employment related to tourism such as services, transportation, and retail trade, show a similar shift in numbers employed.

The following table shows a comparison of the patterns of employment in Dade County and those for the nation as a whole. The data given are for the annual average of 1966, and for March of 1966 and March of 1967 (Table 7).

Table 7

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
DADE COUNTY AND THE UNITED STATES
1966 AND 1967
(percent of total)

	1966 Average		March 1966		March 1967	
	U.S.	Dade County	U.S.	Dade County	U.S.	Dade County
Manufacturing	29.9%	15.4%	30.0%	15.5%	29.6%	15.4%
Contract Construction	5.1	6.2	4.8	6.2	4.5	5.6
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	6.5	10.3	6.5	10.7	6.4	10.7
Trade	20.7	27.0	20.6	27.3	20.6	27.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	4.8	6.8	4.9	6.7	4.8	6.5
Services, Miscellaneous & Mining	15.2	21.3	16.0	22.7	16.2	21.6
Government	17.0	13.1	12.2	13.2	12.8	13.0

As can be seen from Table 7, there are significant differences in almost all major breakdowns of employment patterns. For the nation as a whole, it appears that manufacturing accounts for nearly 30% of all nonagricultural employment, while in Dade County it only accounts for less than 16%. The differences are mostly made up in the greater proportionate numbers of those employed in transportation and communications and public utilities, trade, and services.

As of June 1968, Florida State Employment Service estimated that there was a total work force of 509,800 persons in Dade County. It was estimated that approximately 2.9% of the work force was unemployed including refugees. Excluding refugees, the work force was estimated at 506,200 persons and unemployment was estimated at 11,400 persons, or 2.3% of the total. It was also estimated that there was a substantial increase in the transportation, communications and public utilities industries, approximating a 9.2% upswing. On the other hand, there has been some decrease in employment in manufacturing, particularly in transportation equipment and in the garment producing segment.

Projections regarding the forthcoming economy of Dade County suggest the following: the income generated in Dade County to be consumed by its residents is expected to grow faster than population and, while it now accounts for 32% of total income, it might rise to 45% or more by 1985; of the economic base, it is expected that external funds will continue to grow at a rate equal to and perhaps greater than population. As regards basic industries, the future is less certain. Though there is great potential for growth in some of the different areas of manufacturing, there is no way of forecasting how successful Dade will be in attracting such industry. As regards tourism, while it is expected to grow in absolute terms, it probably will not maintain its present share of the total economy. Table 8 presents the average annual employment as projected for 1985. It differs to some extent from previous tables in that it shows the total employment picture, including agricultural workers and others such as domestics and self-employed.

Table 8

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT
DADE COUNTY
1985

		Percent of Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salaried Workers		
	1985	1985		1967
Population	1,955,000			
Labor Force	840,000			
Unemployed	33,000			
Agricultural Workers	7,000			
"Other Workers" (includes domestics & self-employed)	150,000			
Nonagricultural Wage & Salaried Workers	650,000	100.0%		100.0%
Manufacturing	122,000	18.8		15.6
Contract Construction	36,000	5.5		5.8
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	72,000	11.1		11.1
Wholesale Trade	45,000	6.9)	26.9	26.8
Retail Trade	130,000	20.0)		
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	43,000	6.6		6.6
Hotels	29,000	4.5)	19.9	21.1
Services	100,000	15.4)		
Government	73,000	11.2		13.0

The percentages given in Table 8 use the nonagricultural wage and salaried workers as the base, in order to allow for comparisons with the figures given previously. As can be noted in the table, the greatest shift will be in those employed in manufacturing, where an increase of 3.2% is projected. The decreases will come primarily in services and government.

DADE COUNTY TAXES AND TAX BASE[6]

Though there is a multiplicity of governments in Dade County there are not too many variations in systems of governmental income and expenditure. In all cases the single most important source of revenue is the property tax.

Metro collects all local property taxes in Dade County and, in addition to the operation of county government, disburses the revenues to the following:

1. The Dade County Board of Public Instruction. This Board operates independently of the County Commissioners, and exercises complete control of all public schools of the county, including the Junior College. It is the seventh largest school system in the United States. Its chief sources of money come from (a) state funds (34.8%), (b) federal funds (7.0%) and (c) the county property tax (54.9%). Local tax rates are established as follows: a general fund limited to 10 mills which can be set by the Board, and a district fund, also limited to 10 mills, which is recommended by the Board but must be approved by

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[6] It should be noted that, in the election of November 5, 1968, a new State Constitution was approved which, though as yet untested and unclear, will limit the taxing authority of the school boards, the municipalities and the counties to 10 mills each. In Dade County this is expected to cause real difficulties for the Board of Public Instruction and the county as well as those municipalities now taxing at a rate above 10 mills. There is some flexibility in the new law, inasmuch as the municipalities will be able to phase into the new millage rates, while the county can tax at more than 10 mills when it assumes a municipal service, with the condition that the municipality giving up the service to the county reducing its budget correspondingly. This portion of the report was written prior to the adoption of the new constitution, and though there are parts which might be superseded, many of the basic principles remain.
The data in this portion are based on materials supplied by the Dade County Planning Department unless otherwise noted. Data is for 1967 unless otherwise noted.

a biennial vote of the electorate. The millage for the 1967-68 fiscal year was 12.93, which was expected to provide $73,278,243, or about 57¢ out of every tax dollar collected by the county.

2. The Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District. Dade is one of 18 counties in this District which had been established under state law. Flood Control rates are set at .33 of a mill, which yielded in 1967 approximately $2,015,300, or about 1-1/2¢ of every county tax dollar.

3. The Florida Inland Navigation System. Dade is one of 11 east coast counties in this state-created district. It has levied a property tax of .065 mills.

4. The Municipalities. Each of the 27 municipalities in Dade County provides some or all of the various municipal services and raises the revenue to provide for these functions. Of the aggregate revenues raised by all municipalities in 1967-68, 43.4% came from the property tax collected by Metropolitan Dade County, based on rates the municipalities set themselves and returned to the municipalities. The other 56.6% of revenues come from a variety of sources, such as cigarette taxes, fines, fees, and licenses. Table 9 on the following page gives data on the valuation, property tax rates and the property taxes raised for each of the municipalities in Dade County.

The tax rates, as well as the base upon which the rates are set, have been undergoing some important changes in recent years. All of Dade County now has a uniform system of assessing property and collecting taxes performed on behalf of all the local governmental agencies by the county. The first year for which taxes were collected on this basis was 1966-67. Prior to this, there had been different tax rates based on varying tax bases assessed and levied by the individual cities. Under the older system it had been theoretically possible for a resident of any of the municipalities to avoid any payment of the property tax, based on the following circumstances. Under state law, all homeowners were entitled to a $5,000 homestead exemption. If a home were assessed at $10,000 valuation, and if a municipality levied taxes on 50% of valuation, then the 50% not taxed plus the homestead exemption would equal the total assessed valuation, and no taxes would be due. The millage rate alone was not an adequate basis upon which to evaluate the tax structure. All of this has been eliminated by having a uniform system of assessment and mandating that the millage rate should be levied on 100% of valuation. Tables 10 and 11 give the millage rates of the various government agencies in Dade County, including the "rolled-back" millage, or the adjustment that was made to allow for the new system of taxing on 100% of non-exempt valuation.

Table 9

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY TAXES

Municipalities	1967 City Non-Exempt Property Valuation	1967 Millage	1967 Gross Ad Valorem Taxes
Miami	$1,431,461,504	15.79	$22,866,103
Miami Beach	730,858,109	11.99	8,792,243
Hialeah	365,416,266	6.88	1,853,687
Coral Gables	314,937,724	11.84	3,779,025
North Miami	162,610,543	8.39	1,366,219
North Miami Beach	134,696,810	7.77	1,047,624
Miami Shores	71,814,745	5.67	407,062
Bal Harbour	71,078,410	5.00	356,196
Miami Springs	61,654,852	10.30	629,191
South Miami	57,103,479	5.27	301,588
Homestead	49,555,896	8.18	401,822
Surfside	47,532,790	7.33	350,092
Bay Harbor Islands	39,660,780	5.90	234,449
North Bay Village	39,514,090	5.50	218,357
Opa Locka	33,716,977	12.29	411,635
West Miami	19,827,243	3.68	73,245
Golden Beach	12,199,740	10.35	121,841
Biscayne Park	11,716,220	8.60	99,919
Florida City	11,058,491	9.35	103,695
Medley	10,485,619	15.00	158,355
El Portal	10,045,520	4.95	49,770
Islandia	9,042,630	9.06	81,885
Hialeah Gardens	7,547,510	4.00	20,937
Virginia Gardens	7,068,950	-	-
Indian Creek Village	6,437,260	15.40	99,143
Sweetwater	4,440,099	4.75	19,363
Pennsuco	-	-	-
Total	$3,721,482,257	-	$43,843,648

Source: Facts and Figures 1967-1968, published by Metropolitan Dade County.

Table 10

TAX RATE COMPARISON

	1965 Millage	1966 Base or "Roll Back" Millage	1966 Adopted Millage	Millage Change +/-	Percent Millage Change +/-
Dade County	9.46	9.46	9.40	- .06	- 6.4%
Schools	12.28	12.28	12.93	+ .65	+ 5.3
Miami	18.24	13.81	15.79	+1.98	+14.3
Miami Beach	16.70	14.22	13.99	- .23	- 1.6
Hialeah	9.00	6.65	6.88	+ .23	+ 3.5
Coral Gables	14.20	9.79	9.96	- .52	- 5.3
North Miami	11.45	7.70	8.47	+ .77	+10.0
North Miami Beach	17.25	7.06	7.77	+ .71	+10.0
Miami Shores	11.00	5.68	5.67	- .01	- 0.2
Bal Harbour	8.00	5.03	5.00	- .03	- 0.6
Miami Springs	12.00	10.84	10.65	- .19	- 1.8
South Miami	8.00	3.99	4.59	+ .60	+15.0
Homestead	10.00	5.50	6.32	+ .82	+14.9
Surfside	8.60	5.84	6.71	+ .87	+14.9
Bay Harbor Islands	11.20	5.97	5.95	- .02	- 0.3
North Bay Village	5.50	5.50	5.50	-	-
Opa Locka	13.00	10.74	12.29	+1.55	+14.4
West Miami	6.00	3.35	3.68	+ .33	+ 9.9
Golden Beach	9.00	9.00	10.35	+1.35	+15.0
Biscayne Park	16.00	7.74	8.89	+1.15	+14.9
Florida City	8.50	8.50	9.35*	+ .85	+10.0
Medley	15.00	15.00	15.00	-	-
El Portal	8.80	4.95	4.95	-	-
Islandia	12.42	*	35.62	*	*
Hialeah Gardens	4.00	4.00	4.00	-	-
Virginia Gardens	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Creek Village	25.00	12.95	14.00	+1.05	+ 8.1
Sweetwater	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	-
Pennsuco	-	-	-	-	-

*Does not apply.

Source: 1966 Courthouse Report published by Metropolitan Dade County, November 1967.

Table 11

1967 TAX RATES

	1966 Millage	1967 Millage	Percent Change
Dade County	9.40	9.30	- 1.1%
Schools	12.93	12.93	-
Flood Control	.37	.33	-10.8
Inland Navigation	.065	.065	-
Miami	15.79	15.79	-
Miami Beach	13.99	11.99	-14.3
Hialeah	6.88	6.88	-
Coral Gables	10.77	11.84	+ 9.9
North Miami	8.62	8.39	- 2.7
North Miami Beach	7.77	7.77	-
Miami Shores	5.67	5.67	-
Bal Harbour	5.00	5.00	-
Miami Springs	10.65	10.30	- 3.3
South Miami	4.59	5.27	+14.8
Homestead	8.18	8.18	-
Surfside	6.71	7.33	+ 9.2
Bay Harbor Islands	5.95	5.90	- .8
North Bay Village	5.50	5.50	-
Opa Locka	12.29	12.29	-
West Miami	3.68	3.68	-
Golden Beach	10.35	10.35	-
Biscayne Park	8.89	8.60	- 3.3
Florida City	9.35	9.35	-
Medley	15.00	15.00	-
El Portal	4.95	4.95	-
Islandia	35.62	9.06	*
Hialeah Gardens	4.00	4.00	-
Virginia Gardens	-	-	-
Indian Creek Village	14.00	15.40	+10.0
Sweetwater	5.00	4.75	- 5.0
Pennsuco	-	-	-

*Not applicable because of special exception in 1966 allowing increase in excess of 15%.

Source: 1966 Courthouse Report published by Metropolitan Dade County, November 1967.

Projections for the Property Tax

The property tax is still the most important single source of revenue, though it would appear that it has been playing a gradually decreasing role. In 1940 the property tax was 60.1% of the total general revenues of the local governments in the United States; in 1962 it was 50.5% and in 1965-66 it was 46.5%. Local government in Dade County appears to have followed this trend and is relying less heavily on the property tax in proportion to the other sources of revenue. In 1960 the property tax accounted for 53.1% of total municipal revenue in Dade County; in 1962 it declined to 50.5% and in 1965-66 it represented only 46.5% of the general revenue of the local governments.

To some degree, the municipalities in Dade County are less dependent on the property tax than the county itself. In 1960 the property tax accounted for 49.9% of total revenues for the municipalities and 53.2% for Metro, and in 1967, the equivalent percentages were 43.4% for the municipalities and 53% for the county.

However, despite this shift in importance, the property tax is expected to continue to be the single most important form of local governmental revenue. Under these conditions, the projections that are made for changes in the gross valuation of property are extremely important indications of the continuing ability of local government to finance its services. Table 12 on the following page gives a tax based forecast for Dade County for those cities maintaining independent libraries, for other municipalities, for the unincorporated area, and for the county as a whole.

The rationale for the projections given below is complex but primarily based on a "value-added" concept which assumes that the property tax rate should increase at least as much as the value of new construction throughout the forecast period.

The projections for the property tax indicate that value will keep pace with the projected population increase. The "1968 roll is equivalent to $5,050 per capita for an estimated 1,200,000 residents while the 1985 roll is equivalent to $5,700 for each of the 1,955,000 residents projected for that year. Although the estimates are stated in current dollars and do not account for an inflationary factor, it seems likely that the future will continue to reflect higher levels of investment in homes and business per resident." [7]

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[7] Unpublished report on the Tax Base Forecast by Dade County Planning Department.

Table 12

TAX BASE FORECAST*
1970-1985
(millions of dollars)

Political Jurisdiction	Dollar Value 1975	Dollar Value 1980	Percent Increase 1975-80	Dollar Value 1985	Percent Increase 1980-85
Miami	$1,800	$2,050	13.9%	$ 2,260	10.2%
Miami Beach	950	1,100	15.8	1,250	13.6
Hialeah	525	625	19.0	750	12.0
Coral Gables	420	480	14.3	550	14.6
North Miami	220	260	15.2	300	15.4
North Miami Beach	185	215	16.2	250	16.3
Homestead	70	86	22.8	103	19.8
Miami Shores	87	96	10.3	105	9.4
Opa Locka	45	52	15.6	59	13.5
Other municipalities	548	636	16.0	723	13.7
Total municipalities	$4,850	$5,600	15.5	$ 6,350	13.4
Unincorporated area	3,350	4,100	22.4	5,000	22.0
Total Dade County	$8,200	$9,700	18.3	$11,350	17.0

* Based on the actual dollar value for 1968 received from the Dade County Budget Department, it would appear that the projections for at least the immediate future are on the low side.

Limitations on the Property Tax

The normal restraints imposed on any tax by the desires of the taxpayers are reinforced in Florida by state legislation. As this legislation relates to the situation in Dade County, the municipalities are limited to a maximum rate by 1970 of 10 mills, exclusive of debt service, while the county will be limited by the same date to 20 mills,[8] exclusive of certain special considerations such as debt service. Any increases above these millages can be set for two-year periods only, and must have the concurrence of the electorate. In addition, until the maximum level is achieved, the municipalities may not raise their annual millage by more than 10%.

The effect of these limitations is difficult to assess, though it is expected to impose a strain on the raising of revenues. Of the 27 municipalities in Dade County, eight are taxing at a millage rate higher than the 10 mills that will be the maximum in 1970. Included among these are several of the largest cities in Dade County, such as Miami, Miami Beach, and Coral Gables. The millage in Miami was 15.79 in 1967 and well above the amount mandated.

To make this situation even more difficult is the additional limitation imposed by the state when a municipal service is taken over by the county. When this occurs the municipality must lower its own budget by the amount previously spent for the service prior to its being taken over by the county. It would appear obvious, then, that the municipalities and the county government face important limitations on the further flexibility of the property tax.

Other Sources of Revenue

As it has been pointed out, the property tax is only one among various sources of income. There are in addition to the property tax, sales and cigarette taxes, franchise taxes, fines, licenses, and fees. These are of varying importance, depending on the use the individual municipality might decide to make of them. However, just as there is a gradual decrease in the importance of the property tax, these other sources of revenue are increasing in importance, though ever so slightly.

In 1962 taxes other than the property tax accounted for 7.8% of total general revenue and 10.3% of the revenue from local sources, while comparable figures for 1965 and 1966 were 8.0% and 10.6%. In 1962 charges and miscellaneous sources of revenue were 22.1% of total general revenue and 29.0% of revenue from local sources, while the comparable figures for 1965-1966 were 23.3% and 31.1%.

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[8] As noted at the beginning of this portion, the new constitution changes this considerably.

By far the most dramatic change in sources of revenue has come in the proportionate importance of funds from the federal and state governments. In 1962 intergovernmental revenues, other than local funds, accounted for 15.4% of total general revenue, with the state accounting for 13.1% of this amount and the federal government for 2.3%. In 1965-66 the percentage increased to 25.0% of total general revenue, or a 62.3% increase. The state government increased its share from 13.1% to 20.0%, and the federal government from 2.3% to 5.0%. Table 13 presents data on a per capita basis for the sources of revenue in Dade County.

Table 13

SOURCES OF GOVERNMENTAL REVENUE IN DADE COUNTY
1962 AND 1966
(per capita)

	1962			1966		
	Dollar Per Capita	Percent of Total	Percent of Local Sources	Dollar Per Capita	Percent of Total	Percent of Local Sources
GENERAL REVENUE	$265.60	100.0%		$313.36	100.0%	
Intergovernmental*	63.26	16.8		78.20	25.0	
State	34.90	13.1		62.75	20.0	
Federal	6.02	2.3		15.45	5.0	
Local	202.34	76.2	100.0%	235.15	75.0	100.0%
Taxes	143.62	54.1	71.0	162.01	51.7	68.9
Property	122.88	46.3	60.7	137.06	43.7	58.3
Other	20.74	7.8	10.3	24.95	8.0	10.6
Charges & Miscellaneous	58.71	22.1	29.0	73.14	23.3	31.1

*This does not include revenue from local sources for 1962, so that individual items will not necessarily add up to the total.

Source: Finances of Local Governments in 38 Selected SMSA's, "Local Governments: Finances in Selected Metropolitan Areas," Census of Governments, Bureau of the Census, 1967.

The great increase in revenue from the state can only partially be accounted for by a nationwide trend, as for all Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States the increase was from 25.6% of the total general revenue in 1962 to 29.6% in 1965-1966, or a 4%-of-total increase, while in Dade County for the same years it went from 15.4% to 25.0%, or an increase of 9.6% of total revenue. What does account for the shift appears to be the increased participation of the state as a source of revenue for Dade County.[9] In 1962 the state accounted for 13.1% of revenue in

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[9] It is the intent of the new constitution that the state should have a far more important role to play in financing local government.

Dade County while for all SMSA's it represented 23.6%; in 1965-1966 it had gone up to 20.0% in Dade County while for SMSA's nationwide it rose to 26.1%. It should be noted in this connection that it is very dangerous to make too many comparisons between one particular area and another, or with a nationwide average, as there are many variables that would have to be considered, such as assigned functions and sources of revenue for each of the governmental agencies. However, the increase in funds from the state to Dade County was rapid.

POPULATION[10]

The single most important factor that must be appreciated if one is to gain any understanding of Dade County is the remarkable growth of its population. At the turn of the century the total non-Indian population of Dade County was approximately 5,000 persons. By 1915 the population had reached 24,500 and in 1940 reached a population of 267,739, or an increase of nearly 1,000%. Between 1940 and 1950 the population almost doubled, going from 267,739 to 495,084, and between 1950 and 1960 it nearly doubled again, growing from 495,084 to 935,047, or an increase of 88.9%. Between 1960 and 1966 the population grew to 1,145,410, an increase of 22.5% over 1960.

As the base grows larger, the rate of growth will decrease. Dade County is expected to grow quite substantially in the forecastable future. The projected population for 1970 is 1,290,000, an increase of 170,000 over what the population was estimated to have been in 1965, a difference of 15.2%. The population is expected to increase by approximately 15% for each five-year period until 1985, the last year for which Planning Department projections are available. By 1985 the population is expected to reach a total of 1,935,000. Tables 14 and 15 present data showing the past and projected population growth in Dade County for the period of 1960 to 1985.

Table 14

POPULATION GROWTH IN DADE COUNTY
1900-1966

Year	Population	Percent Increase
1900	5,000	-
1915	24,500	390%
1940	267,739	992
1950	495,084	85
1960	935,047	89
1966	1,145,410	22

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[10] Unless otherwise noted, all data in this section come from various published and unpublished reports of the Dade County Planning Department.

Table 15

PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH
IN DADE COUNTY
1965-1985

Year	Population	Percent Increase
1965	1,120,000	-
1970	1,290,000	15.2%
1975	1,486,000	15.2
1985	1,955,000	31.6*

* Note that this is over a ten-year period.

Components of Population Increase

It is obvious that the great population growth in Dade County is not primarily due to natural increase. In-migration, both of refugees from Cuba and of those from other parts of the United States coming to live in the Greater Miami area, continues to be the key factor in the population increase. Of the 88.8% increase in population between 1950 and 1960, 70.0% is attributable to in-migration and 18.8% through natural increase. Data for the years since 1960 show that in-migration is still the major source of the increase in population. These data appear in Table 16 on the following page.

One of the most important factors of in-migration has been the influx of Cuban refugees into Florida. Of a net in-migration of 176,330 between June 30, 1960 and June 30, 1967, 109,200 were Cubans who settled in Dade County. Net in-migration for these same years excluding the Cuban immigration was 67,130. When this is compared to the natural increase for the same period of 61,030, it becomes apparent that the difference between net in-migration excluding Cuban refugees and natural increase is less than 10%.

The changes taking place in the proportions of the component parts of the total population increase can be discerned by comparing the data given below for 1961 through 1967 with the seven-year period between 1954 and 1960. The net in-migration for those years was 240,760, while natural increase for those years was 72,900. Net in-migration excluding Cuban refugees was 233,760, or 320% of the natural increase, as compared with the approximately 10% for the subsequent five years.

The significance of these data should be underscored by taking note of the following two factors: first, that though the immigration from Cuba is going on, and it is expected that it will continue to do so,

Table 16

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE
DADE COUNTY
1950-1967

	Natural Increase		Net In-Migration		Population At End of Period
Period	Amount	Per 1,000	Amount	Per 1,000	
As at 6/30/50					505,100
6/30/50 - 6/30/51	6,870	13.1	32,000	61.0	543,970
6/30/51 - 6/30/52	7,050	12.6	28,230	50.3	579,250
6/30/52 - 6/30/53	7,810	12.9	43,730	72.3	630,790
6/30/53 - 6/30/54	8,470	13.0	33,400	51.3	672,660
6/30/54 - 6/30/55	9,200	13.2	36,940	53.1	718,800
6/30/55 - 6/30/56	10,100	13.5	44,000	59.0	772,900
6/30/56 - 6/30/57	11,180	13.9	50,470	62.8	834,550
6/30/57 - 6/30/58	11,260	13.1	33,190	38.7	879,000
6/30/58 - 6/30/59	11,540	12.9	19,390	21.6	909,930
6/30/59 - 6/30/60	11,150	12.0	23,370	25.2	944,450
6/30/60 - 6/30/61	11,300	11.7	35,200	36.3	990,950
6/30/61 - 6/30/62	10,590	10.3	55,080	53.8	1,056,620
6/30/62 - 6/30/63	9,660	9.0	15,110	14.1	1,081,390
6/30/63 - 6/30/64	8,930	8.2	3,280	3.0	1,093,600
6/30/64 - 6/30/65	7,540	6.8	12,860	10.7	1,114,000
6/30/65 - 6/30/66	7,060	6.2	24,350	21.2	1,145,410
6/30/66 - 6/30/67	5,980	5.2	30,450	26.2	1,181,840

this continuation is subject to political factors over which Dade County can exercise no control, and which can affect this immigration in radical ways; second, that for ten consecutive years the birth rate in Dade County has declined from 22.4 per thousand in 1957 to 15.1 per thousand in 1966, a decline of almost 33%, and the rate of natural increase for approximately the same period declined from 13.9 per thousand in 1957 to 6.2 per thousand in 1966, a decline of 55%. The effects of this decline, or how long it may last, are difficult to forecast. Together with the uncertainty as to the future course of Cuban immigration, population projections for Dade County must be qualified. Tables 17 and 18 present the data on the Cuban immigration in relation to Dade County and on the components of the natural increase.

Table 17

CUBAN REFUGEE MIGRATION
DADE COUNTY
JUNE 30, 1960 - JUNE 30, 1967

Period	Entered Dade County From Outside U.S.	Net Resettled Out of Dade County	Net In Or (Out) Migration	Cuban Refugees In Miami - End of Period
Prior to 6/30/60	7,500	500	7,000	7,000
6/30/60 - 6/30/61	47,500	5,000	42,500	49,500
6/30/61 - 6/30/62	77,000	30,500	46,500	96,000
6/30/62 - 6/30/63	34,000	34,000	-0-	96,000
6/30/63 - 6/30/64	6,500	20,000	(13,500)	82,500
6/30/64 - 6/30/65	5,800	500	5,300	87,800
6/30/65 - 6/30/66	34,800	26,300	8,500	96,300
6/30/66 - 6/30/67	52,300[a]	32,400[b]	19,900	116,200[c]
Totals	265,400	149,200	116,200	

[a] The Cuban Refugee Center reports 47,383 persons registered. The figure of 52,300 includes an estimate for persons entering with an immigration visa who did not register.

[b] The Cuban Refugee Center reports 37,381 persons were resettled. The figure of 32,400 takes into consideration the return of Cubans after a period of resettlement who did not re-register.

[c] There is a wide discrepancy of opinion as to how many Cubans actually live in Dade County. Two recent reports circulated give estimates ranging from 180,000 persons to over 220,000. In any case, the number is larger that that given above.

Source: Cuban Refugee Center, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service; Dade County Board of Public Instruction.

Table 18

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
DADE COUNTY
CALENDAR YEARS 1950 - 1966

Calendar Year	June 30 Population	Births		Deaths		Natural Increase	
		Number	Rate Per 1,000	Number	Rate Per 1,000	Number	Rate Per 1,000
1950	505,100	10,503	20.8	3,955	7.8	6,548	13.0
1951	543,970	11,381	20.9	4,246	7.8	7,135	13.1
1952	579,250	12,013	20.7	4,623	8.0	7,390	12.7
1953	630,790	13,169	20.9	4,958	7.9	8,211	13.0
1954	672,660	13,894	20.7	5,171	7.7	8,723	13.0
1955	718,800	15,400	21.4	5,694	7.9	9,706	13.5
1956	772,900	17,746	23.0	6,904	8.9	10,842	14.1
1957	834,550	18,672	22.4	7,171	8.6	11,501	13.8
1958	879,000	19,129	21.8	7,839	8.9	11,290	12.9
1959	909,930	19,217	21.1	8,023	8.8	11,194	12.3
1960	944,450	19,658	20.8	8,281	8.8	11,377	12.0
1961	990,950	19,545	19.7	8,759	8.8	10,786	10.9
1962	1,056,620	19,686	18.6	9,334	8.8	10,352	9.8
1963	1,081,390	18,933	17.5	9,745	9.0	9,188	8.5
1964	1,093,600	18,724	17.1	10,028	9.2	8,696	8.0
1965	1,114,000	17,436	15.6	10,103	9.1	7,333	6.6
1966	1,145,410	17,298	15.1	10,590	9.2	6,708	5.8

Political Jurisdiction and Population

As recently as 1930, more than 75% of the population of Dade County lived in the City of Miami. In 1950 the City of Miami alone contained 50.3% of total population of Dade County, the other municipalities contained 27.5% of the population, and the unincorporated area contained 22.2%. Since 1950 these proportions have changed considerably. Thus, while basically all jurisdictions in Dade County have grown, the proportionate growth of the unincorporated area has increased most rapidly, from 22.2% in 1950 to 37.7% in 1960, to 39.8% in 1966. The population of the municipalities has grown from 385,225 in 1950 to 689,340 in 1966, an increase of about 80%, but the proportionate share of the total population has decreased from 77.8% in 1950 to 60.2% in 1966. During this same period of time, the population of the City of Miami has grown from 249,276 in 1950 to 330,050, or by 32%, but its share of the total population of Dade County decreased from 50.3% in 1950 to 28.8% in 1966. The proportionate share of the other municipalities grew from 27.5% in 1950 to 31.4% in 1966.

It is expected that these trends will continue into the projectable future. While all jurisdictions in Dade County will grow, the greatest growth will be in the unincorporated areas of the county. Table 19 shows the population changes that have taken place in the political jurisdictions of Dade County since 1950.

Table 19

POPULATION INCREASES* BY JURISDICTION METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY

Area	1950	1955	1960	1966
Metropolitan Dade County	495,084	703,777	935,047	1,145,410
Unincorporated areas	109,859	222,488	352,217	456,070
Municipalities	385,225	481,289	582,830	689,340
Miami	249,276	259,035	291,688	330,050
Hialeah	19,676	43,135	66,972	84,450
Miami Beach	46,282	50,891	63,145	81,030
Coral Gables	19,837	29,210	34,793	39,850
North Miami	10,734	23,463	28,708	35,500
North Miami Beach	2,129	12,161	21,405	26,950
Miami Springs	5,108	10,138	11,229	13,440
South Miami	4,809	7,600	9,846	11,410
Homestead	4,573	6,848	9,152	11,160
Opa Locka	5,271	9,392	9,810	10,590
Miami Shores	5,086	7,839	8,865	10,060
West Miami	4,043	5,158	5,296	5,770
Florida City	1,547	3,037	4,114	4,760
Bay Harbor Islands	296	1,716	3,249	4,540
Surfside	1,852	2,592	3,157	4,320
North Bay Village	198	1,249	2,006	4,220
Biscayne Park	2,009	2,833	2,911	3,090
Virginia Gardens	235	1,554	2,159	2,530
El Portal	1,371	1,994	2,079	2,150
Bal Harbour	224	334	727	1,160
Sweetwater	230	327	645	1,050
Golden Beach	156	249	413	490
Hialeah Gardens	-	188	172	210
Medley	106	132	112	210
Pennsuco	133	110	117	200
Indian Creek	44	56	60	70
Islandia	-	-	-	30

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Census of the United States: 1950-1960, passim; Special Census of Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties; 1955.

Characteristics of the Population Age

Table 20 is a comparison of broad age groupings in Dade County as compared with the United States as a whole, based on the 1960 census.

Table 20

AGE GROUP AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION

Age Group	Dade County	United States
0- 5	10.0%	11.3%
6-19	23.3	27.2
20-24	5.6	6.0
25-44	28.4	26.3
45-64	22.6	20.1
65+	10.1	9.2

The data shown in the above table indicate some important differences between the population of Dade County and of the nation as a whole. The population under 25 in Dade County totals 38.9% of the total population, while the equivalent percentage for the United States is 44.5, or 5.6% of total more than for Dade County. On the other hand, for each of the groupings which includes those above the age of 25, the percentage of population is greater in Dade County than for the United States as a whole. To express the same situation in another way, the median age in the United States in 1960 was 29.5; in the State of Florida it was 31.2; and in Dade County it was 33.4.

Table 21 on the following page gives the percentages for broad age groupings for the United States and for Dade County projected to 1985. It should be noted that in its projections the Census Bureau presents four different sets of figures: the A, B, C, and D projections which vary depending upon different estimations of birth rates. This table will show only the A and D projections, that is, the high birth rate and low birth rate projections.

Table 21

PROJECTED PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUP UNITED STATES AND DADE COUNTY 1970, 1975, AND 1985

	1970			1975			1985		
	United States			United States			United States		
Age	"A"	"D"	Dade County	"A"	"D"	Dade County	"A"	"D"	Dade County
0- 5	10.3%	8.2%	9.0%	11.6%	8.3%	9.1%	12.1%	9.5%	8.7%
6-19	28.9	29.6	23.3	27.8	27.4	23.4	29.0	23.3	22.7
20-24	8.3	8.5	5.4	8.5	9.0	5.4	7.7	8.8	5.4
25-44	23.1	23.7	29.0	23.7	25.2	29.2	26.4	30.1	28.8
45-64	19.7	20.5	22.7	19.1	20.2	22.5	15.7	17.9	23.4
65+	9.4	9.6	10.6	9.3	9.9	10.4	9.1	10.4	11.0

In every case the percentage of population above 25 is greater in Dade County than is projected for the United States, even given the projection of a low birth rate.

The differences that exist between Dade County and the rest of the country are not surprising, given the fact that a large part of the population of Dade County is composed of an in-migration which is not normally characterized by many young children. In addition, the Dade County area, and particularly Miami Beach, is a place many retirees have chosen as their home, and this has a strong bearing on the total percentages.

Table 22 on the following page projects the population by age group for seven regions in Dade County. An accompanying map (Exhibit 2) shows the boundaries of these areas.

These regions were drawn up by Parks and Recreation study being conducted by the Dade County Planning Department. They are designed to reflect actual neighborhood and district patterns, which tend to be more "natural" in terms of day-to-day behavior than the more artificial political jurisdictions.

In analyzing the present and projected populations of the regions in relation to age, it is easy to discern that though the overall population

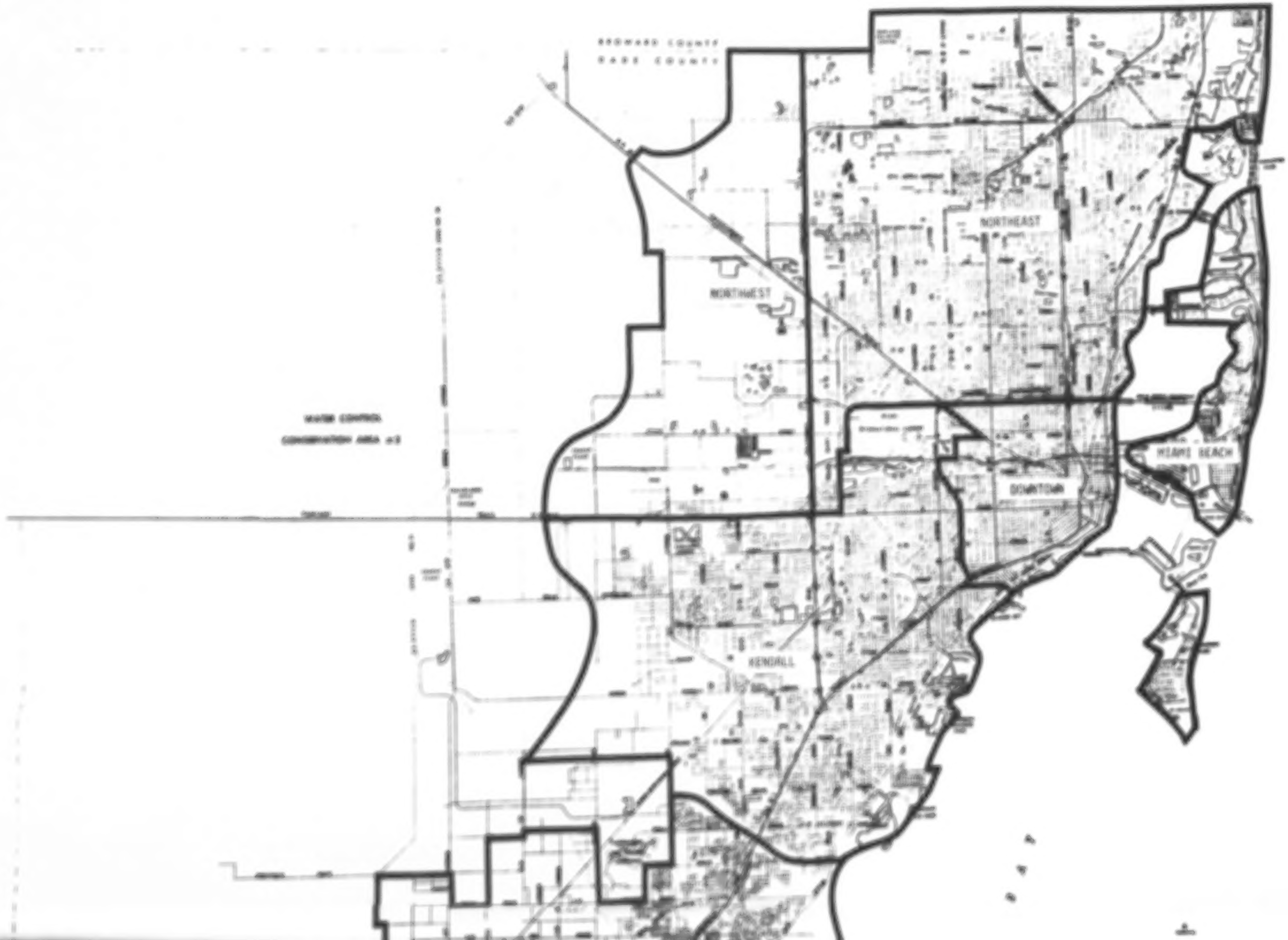
Table 22

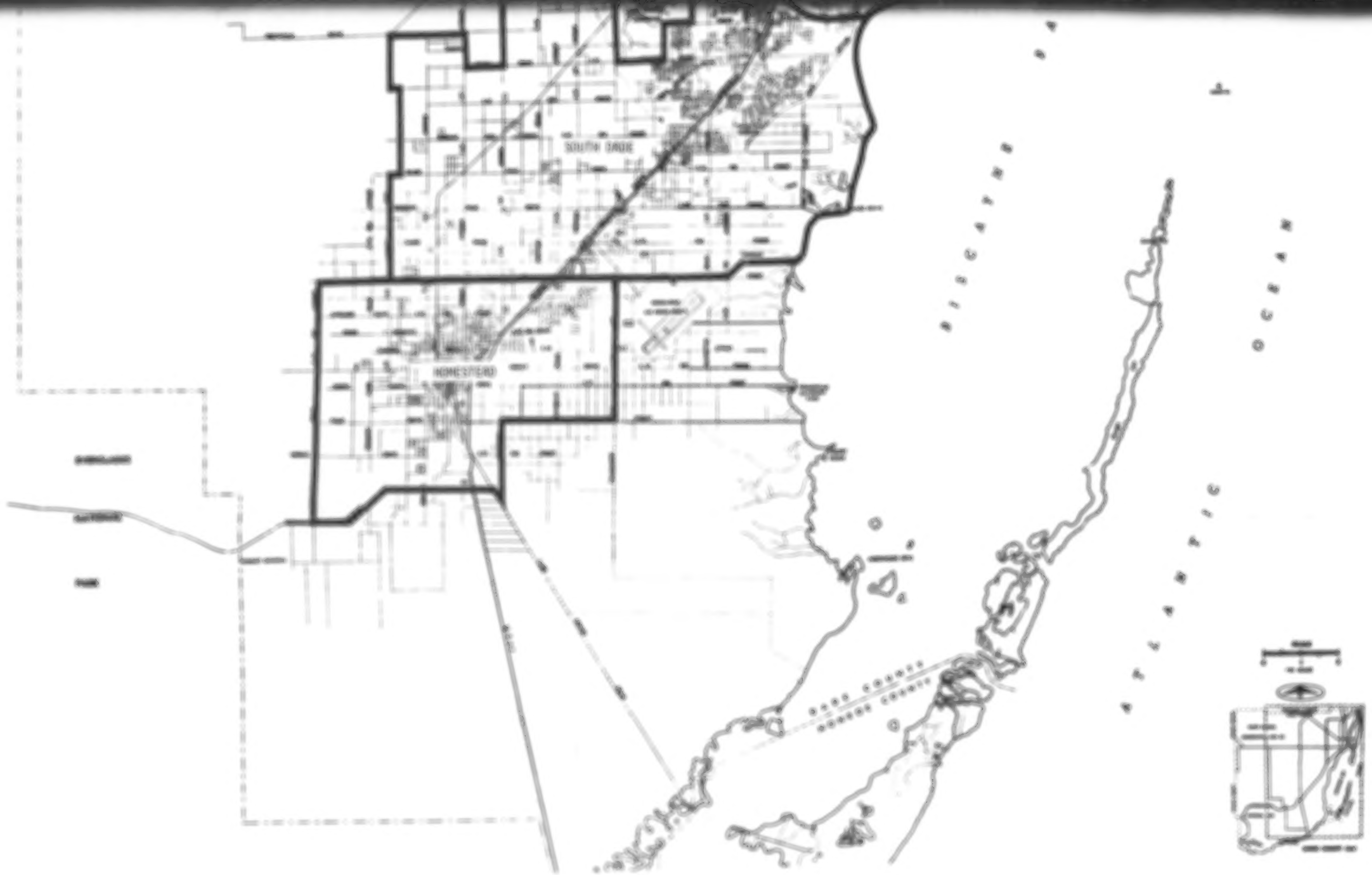
BROAD AGE GROUPS BY REGIONAL DISTRICTS IN DADE COUNTY

	0-5	6-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	Percent of Total
Northeast								
1970	52,472	133,717	26,056	158,216	113,062	44,017	527,540	40.9%
1975	59,155	150,902	29,412	179,312	128,100	49,726	596,610	40.1
1985	66,347	178,496	30,043	215,238	163,968	68,178	729,270	37.3
Northwest								
1970	1,842	3,952	831	4,337	2,310	588	13,860	1.1
1975	2,200	4,765	1,008	5,209	2,867	723	16,772	1.1
1985	5,534	11,685	2,226	13,819	7,190	2,006	42,460	2.2
Downtown								
1970	18,903	48,543	16,218	71,302	64,490	34,619	254,075	19.7
1975	19,868	51,357	17,184	75,608	68,949	37,164	270,130	18.2
1985	20,354	54,834	19,081	82,812	80,257	46,432	303,770	15.5
Miami Beach								
1970	3,828	13,748	4,083	22,102	36,436	27,303	107,500	8.3
1975	4,488	15,986	4,616	25,372	40,862	30,376	121,700	8.2
1985	4,934	16,716	5,095	27,965	47,934	35,856	138,500	7.1
South Dade								
1970	9,949	21,119	5,115	25,118	10,876	3,123	75,300	5.8
1975	13,040	27,598	6,578	32,791	14,300	4,118	98,425	6.6
1985	21,243	46,970	10,757	54,346	31,837	10,067	175,220	9.0
Kendall								
1970	25,523	70,411	14,875	84,485	59,546	23,885	278,725	21.6
1975	31,634	86,655	17,935	103,258	71,797	28,284	339,563	22.8
1985	45,198	119,968	25,314	150,919	112,182	46,399	499,980	25.6
Homestead								
1970	3,736	8,537	2,720	8,898	6,081	3,028	33,000	2.6
1975	4,882	11,068	3,505	11,558	7,848	3,939	42,800	2.9
1985	6,911	15,881	5,134	17,676	13,178	7,020	65,800	3.4

Total Population: 1970 - 1,290,000; 1975 - 1,486,000; 1985 - 1,955,000.

EXHIBIT 2


BROWARD COUNTY
DADE COUNTY
NORTHEAST
NORTHWEST
DOWNTOWN
MIAMI BEACH
KENDALL
WATER CONTROL
CONSERVATION AREA #3


SOUTH DADE
HOMESTEAD
BISCAYNE BA
ATLANTIC OCEAN

of Dade County appears to be somewhat older than for the nation as a whole, this is not necessarily true for all the individual regions of the county. Tables 23 and 24 show that two regions, Downtown and Miami Beach, have a highly disproportionate share of those in the older age brackets, and fewer than their overall share of the total population in the lower age groupings, while all the other regions show a reverse tendency. Thus, the 1970 projections show that while Miami Beach is expected to have only 8.3% of the total population of the county, it will have more than 20.0% of those over 65, and 12.4% of those between 45 and 64 years of age. Also the Downtown region, which is expected to have approximately 19.7% of the total population, will have 25.4% of all those over 65, and 22.0% of those between 45 and 64 years of age. Both these regions have smaller proportions of those in the younger age groupings than their share of the total population.

Table 23

PERCENT OF TOTAL DADE COUNTY POPULATION
BY AGE GROUP
1970

Region	Total	0-5	6-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Northeast	40.9%	45.1%	44.6%	37.3%	42.2%	38.6%	32.2%
Northwest	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.4
Downtown	19.7	16.2	16.2	23.2	19.0	22.0	25.4
Miami Beach	8.3	3.3	4.6	5.8	5.9	12.4	20.0
Kendall	21.6	22.0	23.5	21.3	22.6	20.3	17.5
South Dade	5.8	8.6	7.0	7.3	6.7	3.7	2.3
Homestead	2.6	3.2	2.8	3.9	2.4	2.1	2.2

Table 24

AGE GROUP AS PERCENTAGE OF DADE COUNTY POPULATION
BY REGION
1970

Age	Dade County	North-east	North-west	Down-town	Miami Beach	Kendall	South Dade	Home-stead
0- 5	9.0%	9.9%	13.3%	7.4%	3.6%	9.2%	13.2%	11.3%
6-19	23.3	25.3	28.5	19.1	12.8	25.2	28.0	25.9
20-24	5.4	4.9	6.0	6.4	3.8	5.3	6.8	8.2
25-44	29.0	30.0	31.3	28.0	20.6	30.3	33.4	27.0
45-64	22.7	21.4	16.7	25.4	33.9	21.4	14.4	18.4
65+	10.6	8.3	4.2	13.6	25.4	8.6	4.1	9.2

These regional differences in age groupings are more dramatic when one considers the proportions for the various age groupings within the individual regions as compared with the proportions for the county as as a whole. Using projections for 1970 as an example again, while those 65 years of age and more make up 10.6% of the population, this group comprises 25.4% of the population of Miami Beach and 13.3% of the population of Downtown, and conversely, only 4.1% of the population of the South Dade region. These proportions will continue to prevail, more or less, through 1985. The burden of the above data is that there are major regional differences in age groupings throughout the county, and generalizations are of doubtful validity.

Population Distribution

Reference to Table 22 showing the present and projected population for the various regions of Dade County shows how concentrated the population is in the northern half of the county. Approximately 70% of the population live in the Northeast, Downtown, and Miami Beach regions, with the remaining 30% distributed among the other regions of the county. By 1985, it is projected that there will be a substantial shift in population. While all areas will grow considerably in absolute numbers, the northern half of the county will account for only about 60% of the population, while the southern half will compose about 40% of the total population by 1985.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

The City and County Data Book, 1967[11] reports the following data in Table 25 on educational level based on the 1960 census.

Table 25

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
1960

	United States	South Atlantic States	Florida	Dade County	SMSA (nation-wide)
Median years completed	10.6	9.8	10.9	11.5	N.A.
Less than 5 years completed (%)	8.4%	13.0%	9.2%	7.5%	7.1%
Completed high school or more (%)	41.1%	36.6%	42.6%	46.6%	44.1

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[11] U.S. Bureau of Census, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1967, passim.

As can be seen from Table 25, the median number of years of education completed for the population in Dade County was higher than for the United States as a whole, as well as higher than that of the South Atlantic States and Florida. A substantially higher percentage completed high school and may have continued their education, while a lower percentage of the population completed only five or less years of education. However, in comparison to other SMSA's, the differences are not that significant.

In Table 26, there are some variations in educational levels among the cities with the largest population in Dade County. Miami and Miami Beach, according to the three indicators, have more people with less schooling proportionately than Hialeah, Coral Gables and North Miami.

Table 26

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
SELECTED CITIES IN DADE COUNTY
1960

	Dade County	Coral Gables	Hialeah	Miami	Miami Beach	North Miami
Median years completed	11.5	12.8	11.6	10.6	10.7	12.1
Less than 5 years completed (%)	7.5%	3.1%	3.2%	8.4%	15.9%	2.8%
Completed high school or more (%)	46.6%	70.9%	46.6%	40.4%	43.2%	54.3%

The median number of years completed for the balance of Dade County (areas other than the cities given in the above table) was 12.0.

Several reasons explain the above differences between major cities in Dade County. In the case of Miami, 22.6% of its population was non-white in 1960 as compared with 6.3% for Coral Gables, 1.4% for Hialeah, 0.9% for Miami Beach and 0.2% in North Miami. In Miami Beach 32.9% of the population is foreign born, as compared with 9.9% in Coral Gables, 7.7% in Hialeah, 16.9% in Miami, and 10.3% in North Miami. It is generally accepted that both the non-white and the immigrant populations have not had the opportunity to acquire as much schooling as the general population, which would account for the differences noted above. It should be pointed out that in referring to educational level and its relation to foreign birth, the Cuban immigration is better educated in relation to the total population than many other groups. Their immigration is a middle class one, with a high proportion of professionals.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Table 27 presents the distribution of income by number of families in Dade County based on the 1960 census.

Table 27

INCOME DISTRIBUTION
DADE COUNTY
1960

Yearly Income	Number of Families	Percent of Total
Under $ 1,000	14,202	5.70%
$ 1,000 - $ 2,000	18,405	7.39
2,000 - 3,000	24,149	9.69
3,000 - 4,000	28,596	11.48
4,000 - 5,000	28,822	11.57
5,000 - 6,000	29,817	11.97
6,000 - 7,000	25,290	10.15
7,000 - 8,000	19,759	7.93
8,000 - 9,000	14,942	6.00
9,000 - 10,000	10,253	4.12
10,000 - 15,000	21,807	8.75
15,000 - 25,000	8,704	3.49
Over 25,000	4,346	1.74

Median Yearly Income for Families Only.	$5,348
Median Yearly Income for Families and Unrelated Individuals . . .	$4,280

The median yearly income for families that year was $5,348. This was slightly below the median for the United States as a whole, which was $5,660, but above the median for the South Atlantic States as a group ($4,713) or for the State of Florida by itself, which was $4,722 annually.

Table 28 on the following page gives selected data relating to income.

Table 28

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME IN DADE COUNTY AND OTHER AREAS

	Median Family Income	Percent Earning Under $3,000	Percent Earning Over $10,000
United States	$5,660	14.2%	17.9%
South Atlantic States	4,713	30.1	11.3
Florida	4,722	28.4	11.1
Dade County	5,348	22.8	14.0
Other SMSA's	N.A.	15.4	18.6

The distribution of income within the major cities of Dade County as compared with the county as a whole, is given in Table 29.

Table 29

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME IN MAJOR CITIES OF DADE COUNTY

	Median Family Income	Percent Under $3,000	Percent Over $10,000
Dade County	$5,348	22.8%	14.0%
Coral Gables	7,993	14.7	38.3
Hialeah	6,048	12.8	9.2
Miami	4,450	29.7	9.2
Miami Beach	4,411	36.4	18.4
North Miami	6,066	16.2	15.9

As is often the case, income is correlated to education and those cities, Miami and Miami Beach, which overall have the lowest average educational achievements also have the greatest number of persons earning lower incomes. This pattern is particularly obvious in Miami Beach, which appears to contain greater divergencies in both education and income than any of the other cities. Many retirees, particularly first generation Jewish people coming to Miami Beach from the north with relatively low incomes, have moved into the southern part of Miami Beach. As noted earlier, they have not had the opportunity to achieve a high level of formal education. As regards income, too, they account for the relatively low level of income Miami Beach has in relation to the rest of the county. However, the rest of Miami Beach has a high level of educational achievement and a high income level. This is reflected in the disproportionate number of those with an income of more than $10,000 annually.

EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND THEIR LIBRARY RESOURCES

Schools

The Dade County Board of Public Instruction consists of seven members who are elected countywide: five from districts, and two at-large, to serve overlapping four-year terms. It administers 212 school centers including 21 senior high schools, 38 junior high schools and 153 elementary schools which enrolled 209,663 students at the end of the 1966-67 academic year. The average faculty-student ratio in these schools is 27:1. Approximately 65% of the graduates of the public schools go on to higher education. In addition, the School Board is responsible for a comprehensive adult and vocational education program with both day and evening courses conducted at a number of school locations throughout the county and at the Lindsey Hopkins Education Building in Downtown Miami. Under the auspices of the Board, the Dade County School of Aviation (at the Baker Aviation Center) offers courses for high school students leading to the Airframe and Power Plant Mechanics Certificate and courses for Miami-Dade Junior College students in aeronautical engineering. The public instruction program was supported in 1967-68 by a county tax in the amount of 12.93 mills, or approximately $73,250,000.

Libraries in the Schools

The instructional program of the elementary, junior high and high schools is supported by a central library and at least one full-time professional librarian in each school building. In 1966-67 the school collections averaged 8.6 books per pupil. Beyond the basic collection, materials for the individual school libraries are selected by the librarian in each school and are purchased centrally through the School Board officer. The County School Library Supervisor's office works with a library committee to translate national recommendations for school library collections into recommendations for Dade County. A joint book selection committee of school and public librarians prepares a display of books for exhibit at the Miami Public Library twice each year for the benefit of librarians and teachers. The County School Board operates a School Book Processing Center for the cataloging and processing of basic collections for new schools, the processing for schools which lack clerical assistance in the libraries and the processing of materials ordered with Elementary and Secondary Education Act funds for private and parochial schools in Dade County. All other technical processing is done in the individual school libraries. In addition to the visits to the library by class groups and individual students, the librarians in each school are responsible for instructing the students in library use in a sequential program. Cooperation exists between the public school libraries and the public libraries of Dade County in that public librarians visit the schools to inform students and teachers of the public library services available to them. Many of the public school libraries are open late afternoon and/or evenings and some are open during at least part of the summer. A small percentage of the public school libraries extend their services to the general public.

The 75,000-volume library located in the Lindsey Hopkins Building exists to support the day and evening adult high school and vocational education courses taught at the building and serves as the Teachers Professional Library for approximately 9,000 teachers under contract with the Dade County School Board. The library is staffed by four full-time professional librarians and six full-time clerical assistants in addition to two part-time assistants who fill telephone requests from teachers and arrange for delivery of materials to the schools. Education students in the colleges and university in Dade County and teachers in the private and parochial schools are permitted to use the Teachers Professional Library but are not permitted to borrow from it.

The Non-Public Schools

Information on the non-public schools in Dade County is somewhat sketchy, as these are more liable to shifts and less subject to control than the public educational agency. There were 91 non-public schools in Dade County in the 1966-67 school year, serving approximately 30,000 pupils. Of these, 43 are Catholic schools with approximately 21,000 students enrolled at the elementary and secondary school levels.

As far as can be determined from interviews and from a questionnaire that was distributed, the non-public schools are not nearly as well developed as the public schools in regard to library services. Not more than 20 have professional librarians. Few have central libraries that can meet the needs of their students or have the physical facilities that can meet these needs. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act funds, which were being distributed to the non-public schools, are expected to alleviate this situation somewhat.

Higher Education

Higher education in Dade County is offered by four institutions: the University of Miami, the two campuses of the Miami-Dade Junior College, Barry College and Biscayne College.

Of these, the University of Miami, a privately supported non-profit institution located on a 260-acre main campus in Coral Gables, is the oldest. It was established in 1925. The 16,500 students enrolled in the university in 1967-68 from all states in the United States and approximately 60 countries may pursue courses in ten undergraduate and graduate colleges and schools, including the University College, the College of Arts and Sciences, the Schools of Business Administration, Education, Engineering, Music, Law, Medicine, Environmental and Planetary Sciences, and the Graduate School. The School of Environmental and Planetary Sciences comprises four institutes: the Institute of Molecular Evolution, the Institute of Atmospheric Science, the Institute of Space Physics and the Institute of Marine Sciences, the latter of which was established in 1942 in conjunction with the School of Engineering and which, along with the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries Tropical Atlantic Biological Laboratory and the ESSA Atlantic Oceanographic Laboratories is part of the largest marine science complex in the world. The university also houses the Center for Advanced International Studies which was established in 1965 and offers programs in the History of the Americas, the Inter-American System and International Communism.

University of Miami Library Resources

The program of the university is supported by the Otto G. Richter Library and departmental collections in Engineering Science and Marine Science containing approximately 850,000 volumes and independent departmental libraries in the Law and Medical Schools. The Richter Library building, completed in 1962, provides seating space for 1,800 readers and is open for use 93 hours each week. The collection has grown rapidly in the past years. Special collections include Floridiana, Latin American History, Longfellow, Jamaica, Colombiana and Russian publications.

The library is open to the public only for provision of service for scholarly and research needs on a limited basis with each case treated on its own merits.

The University of Miami School of Medicine Library provides service to the school's 412 students, its faculty and the physicians of the Dade County area and the State of Florida. The 63,000-volume collection is presently housed in five locations, although a new building to be completed in 1969 will permit merging these collections plus an increase in their size. Although there are only a limited number of requests for use of the medical library by the general public, service is given when requested. Popular questions are referred to the Miami Public Library but the School of Medicine Library is open to the public for legitimate scientific use.

The University of Miami Law Library contains approximately 130,000 volumes and exists to support the curriculum of the Law School and to provide service to the school's 500 students and 20 faculty members. Borrowing privileges are extended only to students and faculty although members of the American Bar Association and others with a legitimate need for access to legal materials may use the collection in the building. Undergraduate students at the university are served by the Law Library at the request of their professor or upon referral from the Richter Library. Assistance is offered to high school students upon referral by their teacher. Telephone reference service is not offered. The library provides seating space for 200 students and there is a separate faculty library.

Barry College and Its Library Resources

Barry College, a Catholic college in Miami Shores, was founded in 1940 and offers an undergraduate liberal arts program for women and graduate programs in education, social work and English for both men and women. The 66,000-volume college library, located in a building dedicated March 13, 1968, serves approximately 1,180 students and 125 faculty of the college and the students of Biscayne College, with which Barry College has cooperative programs. Individuals having no affiliation with either of these schools may use the library collection in the building. In addition, the Barry College Library will lend books to people not involved with the college upon payment of a $10 deposit. The library is open 84 hours a week. The staff offers reference assistance upon request regardless of the source of inquiry.

Biscayne College and Its Library Resources

Biscayne College, which participates in cooperative programs with Barry College, is a Catholic liberal arts college for men founded in 1962 and having an enrollment of 363 students and a faculty of 34. The 27,000-volume college library is now housed in one of the five campus buildings, with plans for future expansion. The library is open 66 hours a week and the public may use it for reference and for government documents. Special arrangements have been made for use of the library by honor students from Carol City High School and students from Pace High School. In addition to borrowing privileges extended to Biscayne students and faculty, students from Barry College are permitted to borrow from the collection. Reference service is offered to outsiders who request information (particularly Catholic subjects) as well as to students and faculty.

Miami-Dade Junior College and Its Library Program

Miami-Dade Junior College, a publicly supported, two-year community college founded in 1959, occupies two campus areas in Dade County. The college aims to provide superior programs of education in four major areas, listed in the 1967-68 Bulletin as follows:

"1. Two years of college-level academic work acceptable for transfer to four-year colleges and universities.

2. Technical, vocational and semiprofessional programs designed to prepare graduates for positions in business and industry.

3. Medically-related programs offering college level instruction in a wide range of para-medical technologies.

4. Continuing education courses for adults who wish to broaden their education, enrich their cultural lives and improve their personal efficiency."[12]

The college has grown rapidly to an enrollment of 27,000 students on the two campuses in 1967-68. The libraries of the two campuses hold collections of approximately 120,000 volumes and receive more than 1,500 periodical subscriptions. Each is open approximately 72 hours each week. Both libraries restrict borrowing privileges to students and faculty of the college but permit the general public to use the library's resources on the premises.

Other Academic Libraries

Further academic library resources will exist in Dade County at such time as Florida Memorial College, now located in St. Augustine moves to its new 60-acre campus near the Palmetto Expressway in Dade.

In addition, Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton will begin upper division classes in temporary quarters at the Ida M. Fisher Junior High School in Miami Beach in the fall of 1968. The seven programs of study which will be offered at that time for the junior year of degree work will be in general business, elementary and secondary education, pre-law, English, history, and political science and will be limited during the first year to an enrollment of 400 full-time students attending regular daytime classes. The library of the Dade campus will receive books on a rotating basis from Boca Raton as well as purchasing additional volumes. The establishment of two four-year colleges by Florida State University has also been suggested.

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12 Miami-Dade Junior College Bulletin, 1967-68.

Cultural Facilities

The colleges and universities of Dade County contribute substantially to the cultural life of the area. The Love Gallery of the University of Miami exhibits works in all media both in its permanent collection and in loan collections. European masterpieces of the 14th through 18th centuries from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation collection are housed in a separate wing of the gallery. The University of Miami Symphony Orchestra and Ring Theater at the university offer summer and winter concerts and dramas regularly. The students at Miami-Dade Junior College, Barry College and Biscayne College regularly participate in college-sponsored dramatic and musical events which are open to the community.

In addition to the events sponsored by the colleges and universities, the Opera Guild of Greater Miami and the Greater Miami Philharmonic Society present full seasons of productions and concerts each year. Visiting performers appear frequently at the Dade County Auditorium in Miami and the Miami Beach Auditorium. Broadway-type performances, featuring nationally known stars, are presented at the Coconut Grove Playhouse.

Villa Vizcaya, an Italian palace situated in the midst of acres of formal gardens and formerly the private home of John Deering is maintained by Dade County as an art museum. The county also operates an historical museum and the City of Miami maintains a natural hammock in Simpson Park as a botanical museum. The privately supported botanical museum, Fairchild Tropical Garden, is open to the public at no charge.

Recreational Facilities

The recreational activities of Dade County revolve heavily around the outdoor life which the warm climate encourages. Contained within Dade County are two and one-half miles of ocean beach, boat marinas, two county-operated golf courses as well as a system of municipal and county-operated parks offering playgrounds, swimming pools and facilities for athletic activities including archery, tennis, lawn bowling, basketball, shuffleboard and league play in team sports. In addition, sponsored programs in the parks such as painting, music, dance, plays and ceramics are available for children and adults. Partially contained in Dade County is the Everglades National Park, a preserve of subtropical flora and fauna featuring nature trails, picnic and camping facilities and guided sightseeing trips. The John Pennekamp Coral Reef Preserve south of Miami is the only park in the world which is totally submerged and includes lagoon and barrier reefs and unusual species of fish. The Crandon Park Zoo, the Miami Seaquarium, Monkey Jungle and Parrot Jungle are also recreational attractions of the county.

The annual Orange Bowl Festival lasting two weeks each year culminates in a football championship game. Three race courses, Hialeah, Gulfstream and Tropical Park, offer racing from November through mid-April and greyhound racing takes place throughout the year at the Biscayne, West Flagler and Miami Beach Kennel Clubs. Jai-alai may be seen at the Miami Fronton.

Community Organizations

There are innumerable public and private organizations and agencies in Dade County offering community services in areas such as counseling, family services, health and rehabilitation, civic planning and improvement, recreation, education, religion, politics and professional and business continuing education. Many of these agencies provide services for groups such as the aged, blind, disabled, chronically ill, retarded, mentally ill and for dependent children. Because of the relatively large and active Jewish community in the county there are perhaps a larger number of Jewish organizations than might otherwise be found in a similar sized community. The Cuban Refugee Center, Freedom Tower, provides noteworthy service in assisting Cuban immigrants in planning resettlement in Dade County and, by referral, throughout the country. An Information and Referral Service is operated by the Welfare Planning Council of Dade County without charge for the purpose of referring inquiries on all types of problems to appropriate public and private agencies which are able to offer assistance.

Special Library Facilities

Among the cultural, educational and informational resources of Dade County are a variety of libraries offering library resources and services to special audiences. These differ widely in size, type of materials collected, and services offered as the objectives and functions of each are tailored to the needs of divergent groups.

The Homestead Air Force Base Library exists to provide library service to the personnel of the base and their dependents, plus approximately 80,000 retired service-connected people living in the area. Materials are collected to meet the military needs of base personnel as a first priority and special collections administered by the library exist in an estimated 40 base offices. Second and third priorities are service to female dependents and service to dependent children. Military regulations prohibit opening the base library for service to the community at large although reference questions received by phone from non-based affiliated persons are answered by base library personnel. The personnel of the Air Force Base and their families use the resources of other libraries in Dade County and the base library has developed interlibrary loan arrangements with the University of Miami and Miami-Dade Junior College South Campus Library.

The Jewish Central Library of the Bureau of Jewish Education is supported by the Jewish Federation and consists of a 13,000-volume collection of books, records, film strips and periodicals of Hebraica, Judaica and Education. The library, located in Miami Beach, is open to the public and offers reference assistance to anyone who requests information on Jewish subjects.

In addition to the legal materials available at the University of Miami Law Library, members of the Dade County Bar Association and attorneys visiting Dade County have access to the 45,000-volume collection of the Dade County Law Library in the courthouse in Downtown Miami and the combined 21,000 volumes of its three branches. The County Law Library, financed by assessment to the county's lawyers and a portion of the suit-filing fee charged to litigants, offers service to laymen only under special circumstances. Questions from the lay public referring to specific legal problems are referred by the library staff to the Lawyer Referral Service of the Dade County Bar Association or to the Dade County Legal Aid Society. In addition, the staff frequently refers more general questions to the Miami Public Library.

The medical library resources of Dade County consist primarily of the collection of the University of Miami School of Medicine Library which serves the students and faculty of the medical school, but which also offers service to the members of the Dade County Medical Association and physicians of the state. In addition, Mercy Hospital, St. Francis Hospital, and Mt. Sinai Hospital of Greater Miami, all maintain small medical collections for the use of staff physicians and hospital personnel.

Five special libraries in Dade County with collections in the natural sciences allow the public to use their resources on a limited access basis. These include the Institute of Marine Sciences Library of the University of Miami, the Tropical Atlantic Biological Laboratory Library of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Sub-Tropical Experiment Station Library of the University of Florida, the National Hurricane Research Laboratory Library of the U.S. Weather Bureau and the Montgomery Library at Fairchild Tropical Garden. In each instance these highly specialized collections are available to the public for use on the library's premises and dependent upon individual arrangements between the patron and the library. Contact between these libraries and the public libraries in Dade County is limited.

The special library at Vizcaya, the Dade County Museum of the Decorative Arts, exists entirely as a reference library for staff and volunteer guides. The Library of the Historical Museum of Southern Florida is open to the public with circulation restricted to "qualified researchers." The Library of the Lowe Museum of the University of Miami is open to the public. The Paris Library, U.S.A., a collection of English language guidebooks, memoirs and histories on the City of Paris, is open to individuals by appointment only. Again, these libraries have limited contact with the public libraries of the county. The libraries of the Miami News and Miami Herald consist mainly of clippings from the respective papers and offer service to the public on a limited basis. The Corporate and Technical Information Center of Milgo Electronics Company, the Technical Library of Pan American World Airways, Inc. and the Engineering Library of Marine Acoustical Services are open only to the employees of the parent organizations. They call occasionally on the public libraries of Dade County for reference assistance and/or interlibrary loan.

Chapter III

PUBLIC LIBRARY PROFILE

This chapter provides a profile of the public libraries in Dade County. It deals with the background of present public library service in the county, the governing structure of the public libraries, financial support for these institutions, the resources they make available to the public, their services, and a description of the users of these libraries. Where applicable, the situation in Dade County has been compared with accepted standards.

BACKGROUND

As is true in many other parts of the country, the public library in Dade County did not, in its early stages, enjoy the status of a tax-supported municipal service. Many of the present public library agencies in Dade County were initiated by the activities of the various women's clubs and associations. Dade County, throughout many of the earlier years of its development, would have had no library service to speak of without the spirit of public service that motivated these groups.

This interest by the women's groups in the library service for the public is,by no means, entirely a thing of the past. A great deal of of the very necessary community support comes from these groups. The last of the libraries actually being operated by a women's group, the Coco Plum Women's Club library, will celebrate its fiftieth year of service next year. Two other women's club libraries, those in Perrine and in Carol City, terminated service this year, while the Coral Gables library, one of the largest libraries in the county, will (when it moves into its new facility next year) be leaving quarters it had been occupying in the building of the Coral Gables Women's Club. The May Anderson Memorial Library of Opa Locka had been supported by both the municipality and the Opa Locka Women's Club, but it is soon to begin operation in its new building. It will certainly become a primarily tax-supported institution.

The following table lists the public library agencies in Dade County and the year each was started. The table does not list the Dade County library service, which began in 1965. Where reference is made in this report to a Dade County Library System, a County Library System, or a Miami Public Library System, these should in every case be understood in context and not as a legal entity.

Table 30

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN DADE COUNTY

	Year	Established By
Miami Public Library	1942	Municipality [amalgamation of public (1937) and private libraries]
Contract Libraries		
Coral Gables	1927	Women's club
South Miami		
Miami Springs	1930	Women's club
Surf-Bal-Bay	1959	Three municipalities
Lafe Allen Memorial Library (N. Miami Beach)	1959	Municipality
Miami Beach Public Library	1927	Women's club
John F. Kennedy Library (Hialeah)	1958	Municipality (a women's club had started service in 1928)
Brockway Memorial Library (Miami Shores)	1949	Individual legacy and municipality
North Miami Library	1945	Municipality
Lily Lawrence Bow Library (Homestead)	1926	Municipality
May Anderson Memorial Library (Opa Locka)	1946	Women's club
Coco Plum Women's Club	1919	Women's club

Public Library Service in Metropolitan Dade County, 1958

A benchmark study of public library service in Dade County, "A Survey of Public Library Service in Dade County," was completed in 1959 by Frank B. Sessa, who was then the Director of the Miami Public Library, Anne B. McCreary, the Assistant Director, and Frank S. Eden, a member of the administrative staff. The following statistics, though few, are excellent indicators of what library services were like at the time of their report, from which these figures are primarily taken.

There were, in 1958, 12 public and women's club libraries in Dade County. In 1959, two new libraries, the North Miami Beach Library and the Surf-Bal-Bay Library (serving residents of Surfside, Bal Harbour and Bay Harbor Islands) contracted with the City of Miami for library service. In 1959, there was a total of 14 libraries. Of these libraries, only five had budgets exceeding $10,000, and of the total library funds expended in Dade County, these five libraries accounted for 98.6% --while Miami alone accounted for 72% of the total. Expenditures for library service was at a rate of $1.30 per capita, and without Miami, the per capita rate declined to $.54. There were .6 volumes per capita in 1958 compared with the .9 volumes per capita today.

Recent Developments

There have been, in some areas of library service, great efforts made to meet the ever-increasing needs. Almost half the present library buildings have been built or have undergone major expansion since 1960, a remarkable record. If, as will be shown, the level of service provided the residents with access to library services is still below accepted standards, this must be attributed for the most part to the phenomenal growth in the population, rather than to a lack of effort by most of the responsible authorities.

The one area in which there has been a major and continuing change has been in the service that has begun to be provided to the residents of the unincorporated areas and of the municipalities not providing library service themselves. The 1959 study referred to above paid great attention to this problem and offered some suggestions as to its solution. By 1962, nothing had been done and the Florida Library Directory, published by the Florida Library and Historical Commission, reported that 553,296 of the urban population of Dade County was receiving some library service while 341,046 of the urban population and 40,705 of the rural population [or 381,751 of the total population (1960 census) of 935,347] were unserved.

Library service had been a matter of concern to the county government, and the Home Rule Charter gave the County Commissioners the authorization to provide and maintain libraries. Following the 1959 report on public library services in Dade County, a group representing many of the civic organizations in Dade County began to meet and discussed its implications. In 1963, the County Library Advisory Board was established by ordinance. The Board held its first meeting August 28, 1963, and immediately became involved in efforts to provide library service to all the residents of the county. In January 1964, it adopted a recommendation to the County Manager and the County Commissioner calling for a bookmobile program. This, however, became tied in to an amendment to the charter that called for the creation of a County Library Department to operate a County Library. The phrasing of the amendment was ambiguous and it left itself open to the attack that it was an attempt by Metro to take over municipal services. No plan as to what the County Library System was actually to do, or how much it was expected to cost, had been thought out, and the charter amendment was defeated in May 1964 by a vote of 41,776 against and 26,158 for--a turnout that totalled 15.8% of the total electorate.

In late 1964, the Advisory Board was restructured and reduced in number. During the course of that year one of the major thrusts of its activities was to get a bookmobile program going in the unincorporated areas, though there was some debate as to who would actually administer the program. A .26 mill tax for libraries was instituted for the 1965-1966 fiscal year in all unincorporated areas and in those municipalities not providing library service. Negotiations between the county and the City of Miami regarding the administration of the bookmobile program, as well as the granting of access to the resources of the Miami Public Library to the residents of the Library District, were seriously undertaken.

Agreement between the county and the City of Miami was reached in December of 1965. The cities of Coral Gables, South Miami and Miami Springs became part of the Library District by contract in 1965 and 1966. Four bookmobiles were furnished and stocked. They began providing service to the public in January 1967. For the first time all residents of Dade County had access to at least some form of library service.

Library Registration

In Dade County, 208,961 persons had registered for library cards in 1967. This accounts for almost 20% of the total population, although it is probable that some of those registered hold several library cards.

Of these registrants, 64,583 hold cards in the Miami Public Library System, 17,513 are registered with the libraries contracting with the county, and 33,347 registered on the bookmobiles for a total of 50,860 who registered in the county library facilities. Of the 64,583 who had registered in the libraries of the Miami Public Library System, 20,372 were residents of the county who were entitled to free cards under the terms of the contract between Dade County and the City of Miami. This is 31.5% of the total of those registered in the Miami Public Library. The bulk of the county residents registering in the county library concentrated in the following five libraries: Main, Coconut Grove, Fairlawn, Little River, and West Flagler. They represent from 31% to 82% of the registrants in these libraries.

The non-affiliated libraries have 93,508 registrants. The two largest of the non-affiliated libraries, Miami Beach and Hialeah, account for approximately 68,500 or 73.2% of the total.

There are several categories of registrations in the libraries of Dade County. Following the pattern of the Miami Public Library, free cards are given on the basis of residence; courtesy cards are given to visitors in the area, at times accompanied by payment of a returnable deposit; and the non-residents' cards are given to those who are not residents of the legal jurisdiction being served but who are visitors to the area. A non-returnable fee of $4.00 is usually charged for this card. (Miami Beach will provide a free card to anyone working in Miami Beach as well as to those residing there.) Though the titles of the above categories might vary in individual libraries, the descriptions of the practices used remains the same.

Only the Miami Public Library and the Miami Beach Public Library give out a substantial number of courtesy cards. In 1967, the Miami Public Library issued 2,243 courtesy cards, of which 1,265 were issued at the main building, 492 at the Surf-Bal-Bay Library, and 91 at Coconut Grove, with the remaining 395 evenly distributed among all the other libraries affiliated with the Miami Public Library. Miami Beach issued 2,207 of these cards in 1967, which is in keeping with its position as the tourist center of the area.

There were 4,600 non-residents' cards issued in all of Dade County in 1967, of which 1,016 were issued by the Miami Public Library, 1,362 at the North Miami Beach Library, 800 at Hialeah Library, and 544 at the North Miami Library.

GOVERNING STRUCTURE

There are, in Dade County, 11 different library organizational forms which need to be explained. These are: (1) Miami, the largest, which administers (2) the Dade County Library System bookmobile service, (3) the three cities which have library facilities and contract with the county and (4) the three cities of Surfside, Bal Harbour and Bay Harbor Islands, which maintain a library through contract with the City of Miami. In addition to these, which are affiliated to each other contractually either directly or indirectly, there are non-affiliated libraries for the seven cities of (5) Miami Beach, (6) Hialeah, (7) North Miami, (8) Miami Shores, (9) North Miami Beach, (10) Opa Locka, and (11) Homestead.

Miami

The Miami Public Library is a department of the city government of Miami and its Director is a department head directly responsible to the City Manager and through him to the City Commission. There is a Library Advisory Board composed of 11 members serving three year terms, appointed by the City Commission.

Dade County System (Bookmobiles)

The county itself does not directly operate any library services. Its entire program at the present time is being administered by the Miami Public Library. The millage raised in the Library District is maintained in a special account and is under the supervision of the Budget Division of the County Manager's Office. Most of these funds are given over to the Miami Public Library for the services it administers by contract, while some are being held by the county in reserve for expected site acquisition. A County Library Advisory Board consisting of nine persons is selected by the County Commissioners. The Secretary of the Library Advisory Board is a staff member of the Budget and Analysis Division of the County Manager's Office. It should be noted at this point that the scope of the Advisory Board's activities are countywide and are in no way directly related to the Library District. Some members of the Library Advisory Board come from areas not part of the Library District.

Libraries Contracting with the County

Three cities, Coral Gables, South Miami, and Miami Springs, chose in 1966 to contract with the county for the operation of their libraries by the City of Miami through its administration of the Library District. These cities are now part of the Library District and are taxed accordingly. The only major difference between these cities and the others which are also within the Library District is that their becoming part of the system was a matter of choice, that they retain the ownership of their library facility, and that they can, legally, choose to leave the system, though this appears to be most impractical. Of the three libraries which have contracted with the county in this fashion, only Coral Gables still has a Library Board. It is composed of five members chosen by the Mayor and the four City Commissioners. This Board has had a major role to play in assisting with the planning of the new library facility in Coral Gables.

The Surf-Bal-Bay Library

Prior to the establishment of the Library District, several cities had, at various times, contracted with the City of Miami and its Public Library to administer their library service. Miami Springs and South Miami, which now contract with the County Library District for service, had previously contracted directly with the City of Miami, and the North Miami Beach Library had been administered by the Miami Public Library, under the same type of arrangement. The only library now being administered under this arrangement is the Surf-Bal-Bay Library, situated in Surfside. It provides service to and is supported by the residents of Surfside, Bal Harbour, and Bay Harbor Islands. The library is administered as a branch of the Miami Public Library. The money comes from the three cities receiving service and is based on a formula in which Surfside and Bay Harbor Islands each pay two-fifths of the total while Bal Harbour pays one-fifth. All of the cities share in rental for the library facility, while Bay Harbor Islands and Bal Harbour pay Surfside for the maintenance of the library. There is a Library Board for the library composed of two members from each of the cities, but its role is not clearly spelled out and the Board appears to be generally inactive.

Miami Beach

The Miami Beach Public Library is a department of the City of Miami Beach, and governed as such, with its Director a department head in the city government. He is directly responsible to the City Manager and through him to the City Council. There is a Library Board of seven members, chosen by recommendation of the Mayor and approval of the City Council for four-year terms. The Board's function is advisory in capacity.

Hialeah

The library in Hialeah is administered as one of the general services of the city. Hialeah has a strong-mayor form of government and the librarian is responsible to him through the City Clerk. There is no library board in Hialeah at present, though at one time there had been a library committee made up of several members of the City Council.

North Miami

For the most part, the library in North Miami is governed as a department of the city government, with the librarian as a department head who is responsible to the City Manager. There is a five-member Board appointed by the City Council for five-year terms, with one member appointed every year. It does appear that the Board plays a somewhat more active role than is sometimes the case where the library is a separate department. The city, in its budget report, makes a point of reporting the revenues and expenditures of the library separately from the other items.

Miami Shores

The Miami Shores Library is governed by a Library Board, to which the librarian is directly responsible. The employees of the Miami Shores Library are not part of the Civil Service establishment of the village. The library is technically a division of the local government and derives its funds primarily from that source, but the Board has maintained, to some degree, flexibility of action--primarily because it never spends much more than half the money it might receive in appropriations.

North Miami Beach

The North Miami Beach Library is a department of the city. It has an active Board of seven persons appointed on a staggered basis for five-year terms. Appointment is by the Mayor and Council, which also appoints the Board Chairman. North Miami Beach is the only city where this is the case.

Opa Locka

The present Opa Locka Library is a project of both the Opa Locka Women's Club and the City of Opa Locka. The Women's Club is charged with overall administration and the city is one of the important sources of financial support.

Homestead

The Homestead Library is a division of the city government, governed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the City Council. There are five members of the Board appointed for five-year terms.

Generally speaking, the structure by which a library is governed need not be a critical element in the success of the library venture. There are in Dade County, as well as anywhere else, libraries that function quite well with an informal relationship with the governing authorities, without a formal channel of communication with these authorities and without the recognized status that assists the library to make its claim to the priority it deserves among all the municipal functions. However, in the normal and long-term course of events, the formal organizational status of the library is one, if merely one, indication of the importance a municipality attaches to the library and its professional director.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

There is in library service, as in many other services, a degree of economy of scale. Generally speaking, the amount of money per capita required to provide an adequate level of library service is dependent upon the size of the community being served. The scale at which economies come into operation in a meaningful way is still uncertain pending the further gathering of evidence. However, the areas in which less money might need to be spent per capita due to larger numbers being served are fairly obvious.

Every library or library system requires certain basic reference works. These are often quite expensive and not necessarily subject to frequent use at any one service point, and need not be duplicated if centrally held. A wider distribution of costs for these materials will certainly affect per capita expenditures. Among other areas of library service which might be similarly affected are: book processing, per unit costs of which might diminish as volume increases; area specialists, a minimum number of which are needed in each library system but which need not be duplicated in proportion to the population; and general administration and management. Although we do not know in precise detail what the economies of scale really are, we do know that per capita support must be considered as only one of the variables in discussing the support of library services, if perhaps the most important.

The table on the following page presents data on the per capita support for library services in Dade County for 1966-67.

Several factors emerge from the above mentioned table. Though per capita support for library services in Dade County as a whole is $2.85, while the median for all the library agencies is $2.[illegible]4, the levels of support differ widely among all library agencies in Dade County rather than being grouped around either the median or the average. Thus, of the nine separate library agencies, two are being supported at more than $4.00 per capita, one at more than $3.00 per capita, three at more than $2.00 per capita, two at more than $1.00 per capita, and one at less than $1.00 per capita. It is also apparent that the larger cities are providing more support per capita than the smaller cities, with the exception of Miami Shores. When one considers this fact in relation to the economies of scale, it becomes readily seen that the adequacy of library services in the various municipalities should vary just as the levels of financial support do. This is the case,as will be seen later.

In library service, as in many other services in Dade County, there are factors unique to this area which must be taken into consideration before any evaluation can be made. Levels of support are related to population and the population in Dade County has been growing at a very dynamic rate. It is not realistic to expect that support of governmental services can easily catch up to the needs of a rapidly growing population. Instead, governmental agencies must do all they can merely to keep from falling behind. In addition, as recently as four years ago, more than 40% of the population was not giving any support to library services and was not receiving service. These are the residents of the unincorporated areas and the municipalities without libraries, which now make up the greater portion of the Dade County system. Though they are still supporting library service at a very low rate, support from these areas, as well as service to them, are nowhere near their expected potential.

Given these factors, the growth in support for library services in Dade County is noteworthy. In 1959/1960 the per capita level of support for libraries in Dade County was $1.38, or less than half the present level of support. Two years later, however, the level of support had already reached $2.72 per capita, based on the population given in the 1960 census.

It might be said of library service in Dade County that support for libraries has not grown at a regular and consistent pace, but that it has followed a much more sporadic pattern. This is due to the decisions of governmental agencies to either create library service where there had not been any before or to begin supporting it at a level much more realistic than had previously been provided. In either case, expenditures had

Table 31

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES
1967 - 1968

Library	Population	Budget	Per Capita	Rank (of 9)
Hialeah	84,500	$239,930	$2.84	4
Miami Beach	81,030	300,244	3.71	3
North Miami	35,500	86,000	2.42	5
North Miami Beach	26,950	52,616	1.95	7
Miami Shores	10,060	43,000	4.27	2
Homestead	11,160	23,584	2.11	6
Opa Locka	10,590	1,500	.14	9
Miami System*	340,070	1,533,047	4.51	1
Dade System	520,770	916,623	1.76	8
Total	1,120,630	3,196,544	2.85	

* Includes Surfside, Bal Harbour and Bay Harbor Islands.

risen suddenly. Creation of the Library District in 1965 is an example of a decision to begin supporting library services in an area which had not had any before. On the other hand, Hialeah is an example of a municipality which radically altered its level of support for library services so that it can more realistically meet the needs of its population. In 1959-60, Hialeah was supporting its library at a rate of 23¢ per capita; in 1961-62 it was only 46¢ per capita; and in 1963-64 it was 58¢ per capita. It then began to operate its library service from its large new building and it is now providing support for libraries at a rate of $2.84 per capita.

What is an adequate level of library support? The Florida Standards of Public Library Service, prepared and adopted by the Florida Library Association and endorsed by the Florida Library and Historical Commission, states that: "The cost of the regional library system which can give service to meet the standards developed here [those described in in its standards] will approximate $5.00 per capita, based on current costs." This was published in 1967. This figure appears to be commonly referred to in various discussions concerning adequate library service, and if one were to calculate what an adequate library service would cost in Dade County, based on calculations given in a later part of this report, the $5.00 figure would be a good base for discussion. However, this is for a system and it is generally thought that good library service by libraries not affiliated with the system would cost more than good library service within a system.

If one were to assume, for the sake of argument, that all of Dade County be considered as one municipality, as in some respects it might be, the following comparisons would be interesting. In a study of 26 municipal libraries serving populations of 500,000 or more persons, it was found that in 1965 the average per capita operating expenditure for these libraries was $3.34, substantially more than the $2.85 for library service now being provided in Dade County. In addition, only 38.5% of these 26 libraries were supporting their services at less than $2.99 per capita. It should be recalled that the very largest libraries generally spend less per capita for the same library service as smaller municipalities do.

Sources of Revenue

The primary source of library support in Dade County for the public library is, of course, public tax funds. In none of the public libraries in Dade County does this source account for less than 90% of the total library budget. Three of the libraries in Dade County received their support through special millages for library service. In no case does this millage reach or exceed the maximum millage authorized under city ordinances for library services. Therefore, the amount of money raised does not exceed legal limits and is not subject to roll-back, except inasmuch as millages generally will have to be rolled back because of the state laws governing the limitations on municipal rates. The other libraries in Dade County receive their funds from the general fund of the municipalities in which they are situated. This might be related to millage and a property tax.

In regard to the libraries in Dade County generally, other sources of income are the non-resident fees and fines for lost and overdue books. In few cases these two sources of income add up to more than 10% of total budget and are not major items in any of the library budgets. These items are handled in different ways in different libraries, with some giving over these funds to the city and in return receiving their total operating funds from the municipality, while others keep these and include them in their budget requests. In any case, as sources of revenue these are unimportant items and do not merit much attention.

In regard to the Miami Public Library and the Dade County Library District, however, the state has now become a major participant in funding its operations. This is done through two different methods: The Miami Public Library and the Dade County Library District qualify for a Florida Library and Historical Commission aid grant as a county system. The amount in 1967-68 was $20,000. In addition, an arrangement has been worked out which provides a State Supplemental Program Grant for specific programs. In 1967-68 the grant was for $231,302 and was primarily used for the purchase of materials to strengthen the central collection. The money appears in the budget of the county system but is automatically transferred to the Miami Public Library. It is expected to amount to about 10% of the total budget but funds are not assured on an annual basis and, in fact, because of the cutback on the federal level it is expected to be less in the coming fiscal year.

PUBLIC LIBRARY RESOURCES

The availability of resources deserves particular attention among factors which determine the quality of library service. Good organization, intelligence and devotion are vital but not enough to overcome a lack of tools and facilities with which to work.

There were, at the time of writing, 29 library facilities in Dade County, not including the four traveling libraries (bookmobiles) of the Metro-Dade County Library System and the single bookmobile operated by the Miami Beach Public Library. Of the 29 libraries, 12 are in the City of Miami and are directly under the organizational control and jurisdiction of the Miami Public Library; three contract with Dade County, which in turn contracts with the City of Miami Library for service; one contracts with Miami directly for library service, bypassing the county; ten are municipal libraries (or the branches of municipal libraries) not affiliated with county or city library service in any way; and three are libraries open to the public but operated by private groups without tax support.[1]

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[1] Of these three, two have discontinued operations within the past year.

Materials

Since Dade County consists of about 700 inhabitable square miles, in which there are individual municipalities with extremely varying degrees of library service and support, and large unincorporated areas and populous municipalities which are only now receiving service through the traveling libraries, any statistics on library holdings for the area as a whole must be considered as gross descriptions of the actual situation in terms of resources, and the importance of these figures should not be overestimated.

Book Selection. Book selection practices in the public libraries vary widely because of the varying ages of the institutions and the financial support they receive. Of the 11 public libraries, only the Miami Public Library has a written book selection policy. Adult titles for the Miami Public Library System, the county-contract libraries and the Traveling Library are reviewed by the Miami Public Library staff at a weekly book selection meeting and recommendations for purchase are made in accordance with the library's selection policy. Books for children are reviewed by a standing committee on children's book selection and recommendations for purchase are made based on the Children's Book Selection Policy.

The Miami Public Library buys widely in all subject areas and, since the immigration of Cuban refugees, has been making special efforts to acquire Spanish language materials. The library uses the McNaughton Rental Plan and that collection may include books which will not be held in the permanent collection. Patron requests for the purchase of materials are honored through a reserve system.

The John F. Kennedy Library of Hialeah does not have a written book selection policy. Selection of materials is done by the staff with final decision resting with the librarian and assistant librarian. The library is newly located in expanded quarters and every effort is being made to build the collection in all subject areas. The library purchases a higher percentage of non-fiction than fiction and is restricting purchase of juvenile materials because of lack of space in the children's room.

Selection of materials in the Homestead library is done by the staff in response to requests from patrons and the library has been built up by donations and gifts. In addition, the McNaughton Rental Service is used.

The entire staff of the Miami Beach Public Library participates in book selection for the main library, two branches and the bookmobile. The library is a depository for Florida state documents.

The library staff of the Brockway Memorial Library in Miami Shores selects materials for addition to the library based on their appraisal of the interests of the residents of the community.

The library collections of both the North Miami Public Library and the North Miami Beach Public Library are relatively new. In both instances, book selection is done by the librarian in attempts to build basic collections, with patron and staff suggestions honored. Neither library has a written book selection policy. Both also rent books on the McNaughton Plan.

The collection of the Opa Locka Public Library consists of books only, most of which have been donated, and a limited amount of money is available each year from the Women's Club and borrower registration fees for the purchase of new items.

Organization of collections. All of these library collections are cataloged according to the Dewey Decimal System with the exception of a small collection of Yiddish books in the South Shore branch of the Miami Beach Public Library, which is arranged by accession number. Technical processing for the Miami Public Library System, its county contract affiliates and the Traveling Library is done at a technical processing center. Each of the libraries in the independent municipalities does its own technical processing.

Holdings in volumes. The total number of volumes held by all the public libraries in Dade County in 1967 was 966,639, or .86 per capita. The Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966[2] states that "the total system collection should own resources of at least two to four volumes per capita and at least two volumes per capita in areas serving one million population."[3] This standard would seem to presuppose that all libraries within the area are members of a system and would thus have at least legal access to the total public library resources of the area. This is very much not the case in Dade County and, therefore, it can be supposed that the number of volumes per capita can be more than the stated minimum of two, although there are no definitive standards as to how many volumes should be held per capita. Standards adopted by the Florida Library Association call for two to two-and-a-half volumes per capita.

Important contrasts can be noted by comparing the number of volumes held by the Miami Public Library, by the Dade County Library System administered by Miami, and Dade County as a whole (Table 32).

Looking at Table 32, one sees that in no major category of library agency are standards (national or Florida) even approached. There are sharp differences among the various categories, the major difference being that when one considers the cities providing library service through a facility as compared with the rest of the county, there is a very wide variance.

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[2] American Library Association. Committee on Standards. Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966. Chicago, ALA, 1967.

[3] Ibid., p. 42.

Table 32

HOLDINGS PER CAPITA, 1967

	Population	Volumes	Per Capita
Miami Public Library*	340,070	469,902	1.4
Libraries contracting with county	65,700	69,466	1.05
Remainder of County Library District	455,070	91,669	.2
Library District total (excluding Miami)	520,770	161,135	.3
Miami-Library District (combined)	860,840	631,037	.7
Non-affiliated municipalities	259,740	335,602	1.3
Dade County Total	1,120,580	966,639	.9

*Includes the Surf-Bal-Bay Library.

The above totals for volumes held does not include the resources of the Perrine, Coco Plum, and Carol City Women's Club libraries, which operate in areas served by the Metro-Dade County System and which would not make a significant difference in relation to the total.

A detailed listing of the holdings of the libraries of the Miami Public Library, as branches or by contract, will be found in Appendix A.

Among those libraries which are not affiliated with the system in any way, Table 33 shows a varying pattern of per capita holdings.

Table 33

HOLDINGS PER CAPITA
NON-AFFILIATED LIBRARIES

Municipality	Population	Holdings	Volumes Per Capita
Hialeah	84,450	75,527	.89
Miami Beach	81,030	128,522	1.58
North Miami	35,500	49,095	1.38
North Miami Beach	26,950	26,042	.97
Miami Shores	10,060	41,100	4.08
Homestead	11,160	22,000 (est.)	1.97
Opa Locka	10,590	5,000 (est.)	.47

Additions and withdrawals. As important as the number of volumes a library is holding is its effort to maintain the collection in quantity and quality. Minimum standards cited above state that "collections should be maintained by annual additions and replacements of not less than one-sixth volume per capita in areas serving up to 500,000 population; one-eighth volume per capita in areas serving over 500,000 population."[4] The standards also state that in order to keep the collection current and useful, books should be withdrawn (from community libraries) at a rate of 5% of the total collection.

Florida Library Standards are even more demanding, at least ostensibly, and call for purchases of at least one-quarter of a book per capita, along with a 5% rate of withdrawal. In this connection, though relevant to other library services as well, certain important qualifications should be noted. Much of the library resources and facilities in Dade County are new and were created in response to the rapid population growth. Under these conditions, it would be unrealistic to expect that the rate of withdrawal necessarily conforms to the established standards, as these were not meant to be interpreted arbitrarily. On the other hand, the rate of accession of materials should also not necessarily be maintained at the recommended minimum level, as much greater efforts should be expected to match the population growth. Tables 34 and 35 show additions and withdrawals for the Miami Public Library, the County Library System, and the non-affiliated libraries.

Periodicals. Periodicals appear to be playing an increasingly important role in meeting the research and informational needs of the library patron. Minimum Standards for Library Systems, 1966 states that "at least one currently published periodical title should be available for each 250 people in the service area."[5] For the county as a whole,

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[4] Ibid., p. 42.

[5] Ibid., p. 43.

Table 34

VOLUME ADDITIONS TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN DADE COUNTY

Library or System	Volumes Added in 1967	Volumes Added per Capita	Standards per Capita	Difference per Capita
Miami Public Library and Dade County System, excluding bookmobiles	45,289	.111	.125	-.014
Total for Dade County System and Miami, including bookmobiles	90,878	.105	.125	-.020
Hialeah	13,877	.162	.167	-.005
Miami Beach	11,037	.136	.167	-.031
North Miami	3,800 (approx.)	.107	.167	-.060
North Miami Beach	2,379	.083	.167	-.084
Miami Shores	1,183	.117	.167	-.050
Homestead	N.A.	N.A.		
Opa Locka	N.A.	N.A.		

Table 35

VOLUME WITHDRAWALS FROM PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN DADE COUNTY

Library	Withdrawals	Percent of Collection	Difference from Standard (percent)
Miami Public Library and Dade County System	21,240	3.2%	-1.8% (12,546 volumes)
Hialeah	1,716	2.2	-2.8 (2,060 volumes)
Miami Beach	3,315	2.6	-2.4 (3,111 volumes)
North Miami	770	1.6	-3.4 (1,684 volumes)
North Miami Beach	61	.4	-4.6 (1,346 volumes)
Miami Shores	280	.7	-4.3 (1,775 volumes)
Homestead	N.A.	N.A.	
Opa Locka	N.A.	N.A.	

with a population of 1,120,580, this would mean that the libraries would have to be receiving a total of 4,482 periodical titles. In fact, there are approximately 4,000 periodicals received in all the public libraries in the county. Table 36 shows the number of periodicals received by the Miami Public Library, the contract libraries, and the County Library System as a whole, and by the non-affiliated municipalities.

The Florida Library Association standards for number of periodicals and newspapers received is as follows:

Population	Magazines and Newspapers Received
5,000 - 14,999	25 - 40
15,000 - 24,999	40 - 60
25,000 - 49,999	60 - 100
50,000 - 99,999	100 - 150

There is an apparent difference between the ALA standards and those accepted by the Florida Library Association, and while the libraries appear somewhat deficient in comparison with the former, only two libraries--Homestead and Opa Locka--do not meet the latter standards.

An element which shares importance with the number of periodicals received is the length of time periodicals are retained by the libraries. There are factors which are particularly relevant to the libraries in Dade County which make statistics regarding the retention of periodicals less than fully meaningful. Many of the library buildings in Dade County as a whole, and particularly the larger libraries, are of relatively recent construction. The main building of the Miami Public Library was opened in 1951, the North Miami Library was opened in 1954 and expanded in this decade, and the Miami Beach and Hialeah library buildings are less than five years old. To a great extent, the policy to to be made regarding retention of periodicals, particularly in those libraries not using microforms, will depend on available space. In the case of libraries with newer buildings, firm policies regarding which periodicals to retain, and for how long to retain them, are not yet set. Instead, there is a general tendency to retain a great many of the periodicals and to begin to limit the periodicals to be retained when a pressure for space is felt. Table 37 shows the number of periodicals that are retained by some of the larger libraries and some pertinent data concerning the other libraries.

Table 36

PERIODICALS* RECEIVED
1967

Library	Population	Number of Periodicals Received	Number of Periodicals per 250 pop.	Comparison with Standard
Miami Public Library	340,070	2,386	1.75	+.75 (1,026)
Main		1,912		
Branches		474		
Contracting libraries (through county)	65,700	415	1.60	+.60 (157)
System as a whole (includes bookmobiles)	860,840	2,781	.8	-.2 (662)
Non-affiliated libraries				
Hialeah	84,450	300(app)	.9	-.1 (38)
Miami Beach	81,030	523	1.6	+.6 (263)
North Miami	35,500	110	.8	.2 (32)
North Miami Beach	26,950	70	.6	-.4 (37)
Miami Shores	10,060	116	.8	-.2 (32)
Homestead	11,160	14	.3	-.7 (30)
Opa Locka	10,590	5	.1	-.9 (37)

* The number of periodicals received, in this case, is being treated as number of periodical titles received, as it is felt to be more realistic for Dade County.

Table 37

PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND RETAINED, 1967

Library	Number of Periodicals Received	Number Retained for Five Years or More	Number Retained for Ten Years or Indefinitely
Miami Public Library Main Building	1,912	1,575	1,350
Miami Public Library System--including contracting libraries but excluding Coral Gables	569	120	50
Coral Gables	300	185	165
Miami Beach	532	(policy for retention being formulated)	
John F. Kennedy Library (Hialeah)	300 (est.)	no policy yet	14 (tentatively)
Brockway Memorial (Miami Shores)	116	20	20
North Miami	110	40	40

Microforms, films, phonograph records, and picture files. Only one library in Dade County provides for patron use of microforms--the Main Library of the Miami Public Library. In 1967, it possessed 67,708 units of microforms and 17 microform readers. There are no particular standards a library or system of libraries should adhere to, but there is a direct relationship between the number of periodicals a library can hold and retain and microform holdings. It would appear that as firmer decisions are taken regarding the retention of periodicals, several libraries might consider the use of microforms.

The Main Library of the Miami Public Library maintains the only film collection held by a Dade County public library. The collection includes a few filmstrips, mostly for children, and a catalog of holdings is available. The films may be borrowed by groups but no preview facilities are available at the library.

In 1967, the Main Library was holding 588 films. The ALA standards set forth for films state that "the basic film collection for the system should consist of one title for each 1,000 population served, but no collection should be less than 1,000 titles."[6] Assuming there is no duplication among the titles held by the Miami Public Library, its film holdings amount to somewhat more than one-half of what standards call for *if Dade County as a whole were considered a single library system*. If one were to consider merely the population for which the Main Library of the Miami Public Library serves as system headquarters, the ratio of films to population would be one film for every 1,464 persons. However, the collection is still less than the recommended minimum collection of 1,000 titles.

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[6] Ibid., p. 45.

The only other library that appears to have any film activity is the John F. Kennedy Library of Hialeah, which borrows films for showing in the library from the Miami Public Library and the Florida State University, but has not borrowed to fill requests of individual patrons.

Seven of the 29 libraries open to the public in Dade County have phonograph records. Of the branches in the Miami Public Library, only the Main Library holds phonograph records, while both Coral Gables and Miami Springs (both contract libraries through the county) maintain a collection of records. In addition, four of the non-affiliated libraries maintain record collections. At the Main Library, the only listening facilities available for phonograph records are in the language section. Musical recordings are available for borrowing purposes only. Recordings for children are housed with the main record collection. The Coral Gables and Miami Springs affiliates have record collections but no listening facilities.

The phonograph records held by the John F. Kennedy Library in Hialeah must be used in the library with the exception of foreign language typing and exercise records, which do circulate. The Miami Beach Public Library maintains a collection of recorded music, language records, and recordings of plays and poetry which may be borrowed by patrons. There are no listening facilities in the library.

The Brockway Memorial Library of Miami Shores, the North Miami Beach Public Library and the Lily Lawrence Bow Library in Homestead have small record collections available for loan to patrons but none has listening facilities in the library. The Opa Locka Public Library and the North Miami Public Library do not currently hold phonograph records, but the North Miami Public Library is planning for such a collection and considering addition of listening tables. Table 30 shows the distribution of phonograph records in Dade County in comparison with standards which state that "the basic collection of recordings for the system should consist of one disc or reel of tape for each 30 people in the service area, but no collection should contain less than 5,000 discs and reels."[7]

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[7] *Ibid.*, p. 45.

Table 38

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS IN RELATION TO STANDARDS
1967

Library (Municipality)	Population Served	Number of Records	Records Per 50 Persons	Needed To Meet Standards
Coral Gables	39,850	573	.7	224
Miami Springs	13,440	334	1.2	exceeds standards
Main Library, Miami Public Library	340,070 (City of Miami)	6,496	.95	305
Total, Miami and County Library System	860,840	7,403	.43	9,814
Miami Beach	81,030	1,804	1.1	exceeds standards
Hialeah	84,450	748	.44	941
Homestead	11,160	200	.9	23
Miami Shores	10,060	100	.49	101
Dade County Total	1,120,580	17,658	.78	4,754

Note: Totals will not necessarily add up, as libraries without phonograph records were not included.

The Main Library maintains a picture file but does not have a collection of art prints. None of the branches hold photograph or art print collections or maintain picture files. The Miami Beach Public Library maintains a picture file. However, no attempt is being made to collect photography or art because of possible conflict with the Bass Museum of Art, with which the library maintains an affiliation and which is very close by. Other libraries which maintain picture files are the Brockway Memorial Library in Miami Shores, the North Miami Library, and the Hialeah Library, where it has just been started. This library hopes to acquire a collection of framed prints for display in the library.

Evaluation of Collection

In the course of the study an attempt was made to evaluate the collections of the libraries in Dade County, with particular stress on the resources of the Main Library. There are, unfortunately, few indices used in the evaluation of library collections whose validity is not questioned. Particularly within a large system with many branches, the degree of professionalism of those who are charged with maintaining the quality of the collection and the resources made available to these professionals is probably as good an indication as any regarding the quality of the library collection.

With particular regard to the larger collections, however, evaluation is a necessary matter, and this was done in the following manner. With the assistance of the professional staff of the Miami Public Library, the consultants compared the holdings of the Miami Public Library System against listings found in the 1967 edition of Winchell's Guide to Reference Books and in the Essay and General Literature Index for all years starting from 1960. Table 39 presents a selected listing of reference books from Winchell, and the number of these books held by libraries affiliated with the Miami Public Library. A comparison was also made of the number of works held at the Main Library against the number considered by the consultants to be necessary under each of the following alternatives:

> (1) that the Main Library is merely the resource center for the City of Miami; (2) if the Main Library is the base library for all of Dade County; and (3) if the Main Library were to become the major reference and resource center for all of South Florida.

In the areas of Bibliography and Biography, it appears that there must be much concentrated buying in this area if the Miami Public Library is to become a major resource center. Of the 213 items listed by Winchell in this area, the main library at Miami is presently holding 73. It is felt that at least 114 are needed if the Main Library were merely to serve Miami alone, and far more if it is to serve a wider jurisdiction.

Table 39

REFERENCE WORKS IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF DADE COUNTY

Number of Items	Description of Group	Recommended for Miami	Recommended for Dade County	Recommended for South Florida	No. at Main Library-Miami	Allapattah Branch	Coconut Grove Library	Coral Gables Library	Dixie Park Branch	Edison Center Branch	Fairlawn Branch	Grapeland Heights Branch	Grosse Point Branch	Lemon City Branch	Little River Branch	Miami Springs Library	Shenandoah Branch	South Miami Library	Surf-Bal-Bay Library	Dade County Travel Library	West Flagler Branch
						- - - - - - - - - B R A N C H E S - - - - - - - - -															
72	General Works-Bibliography	21	28	59	14																
12	National Bibliographies	12	12	12	12	2	2	6	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	2
4	Bibliography-Argentina	1	1	4	0																
4	" Bolivia	0	2	2	0																
3	" Caribbean	3	3	3	0																
4	" Costa Rica	2	3	4	0																
9	" Cuba	1	7	9	1																
1	" Dominican Rep.	0	0	1	0																
2	" Ecuador	0	0	2	0																
4	" Guatemala	1	2	4	0																
12	" Latin America	7	8	12	4				1												
5	" Peru	1	3	5	0																
4	Dictionaries-Polyglot	4	4	4	3																
16	" Portuguese	8	12	16	7																
20	" Spanish	16	18	20	11	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3
34	U.S. Government Publications	31	33	34	19		1	1			1		1				1	1			1
3	Biography-Cuba	3	3	3	1																
4	" Latin America	3	4	4	1																
213	Sub Total	114	143	198	73	4	5	11	2	2	6	3	5	3	3	2	7	3	4	4	6
61	Literature-Gen. Bibliography	43	60	61	34	4	10	14	5	5	7	5	5	5	4	4	10	8	4	5	6
98	Literature-American	51	76	97	50	14	16	18	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	12	12	13	11	12	13
67	" Spanish	21	35	65	14		3	4	2												
19	Fine Arts-Painting	13	17	19	15																
7	" Sculpture	1	3	7	3																
10	" Motion Pictures	6	7	10	6																
262	Sub Total	135	198	259	122	18	29	36	18	16	21	17	17	18	17	16	22	21	15	17	19
80	Sociology-General Crime & Race Relations	40	57	80	25				1												
7	Anthropology-Americas	1	2	7	0																
55	Social Science Statistics	39	45	55	24	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5
1	Social Science-Latin America	1	1	1	1																
24	Economics-General	5	10	19	3																
7	" Atlases	7	7	7	7																
50	" Business	34	38	49	30		1	1		1							1	1			
22	" Labor Relations	12	12	21	8	1		1													
246	Sub Total	139	172	239	98	6	6	7	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	4	5

Table 39
(continued)

Number of Items	Description of Group	Recommended for Miami	Recommended for Dade County	Recommended for South Florida	No. at Main Library-Miami	Allapattah Branch	Coconut Grove Library	Coral Gables Library	Dixie Park Branch	Edison Center Branch	Fairlawn Branch	Grapeland Heights Branch	Grosse Point Branch	Lemon City Branch	Little River Branch	Miami Springs Library	Shenandoah Branch	South Miami Library	Surf-Bal-Bay Library	Dade County Travel Library	West Flagler Branch
						- - - - - - - - - B R A N C H E S - - - - - - - - -															
61	History-General & Atlases	38	46	61	25	1	2	7	2		2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
25	" Americas & U.S. General	8	15	24	12																
74	" Latin America & Caribbean	16	46	71	8																
160	Sub Total	62	107	156	45	1	2	7	2		2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
25	Science-General	13	16	25	7																
61	" Encyclopedias, Dictionaries & Handbooks	34	48	61	25	1	2	3	2	2	2		1	2	1	1	2	1	1		1
43	" Zoology	13	22	37	10	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
22	" Meteorology & Climate	14	15	22	5																
50	" Engineering & Aeronautics	42	45	50	31	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
63	" Agriculture	30	43	59	19	4	6	7	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	6	4	4	4	5
264	Sub Total	146	189	254	97	8	10	15	10	11	9	8	8	9	9	8	11	8	8	7	9
1,145	TOTALS	596	809	1,106	435	37	52	15	38	35	43	34	36	36	36	32	48	40	33	33	40

In the field of Literature and Fine Arts, Miami did much better. Thus, of 252 items listed in Winchell, of which 135 would be needed for Miami alone, the Main Library is presently holding 122 items. A general weakness was found in those groups dealing with the literature of Spain and Spanish America, an area in which Miami needs to be particularly strong.

In the group of books dealing with Sociology and Economics, the Main Library at Miami has 98 of these books of a total of 246 listed. These disciplines are growing rapidly in importance, and particularly in Miami which is rapidly becoming a cosmopolitan center.

Regarding those reference books dealing with History, the Main Library is presently holding 45 items out of the 160 listed. Only 62 are recommended as necessary for service to the City of Miami itself, but 107 would be needed for Dade County as a whole.

The final grouping is the Sciences, in which the main strength appears to be found in the Aeronautical Sciences, an area which is essential to the economy of Greater Miami.

Overall, 596 items were recommended as necessary to service in Miami itself while 809 were recommended as necessary for service to Dade County. The number held as compared with these recommendations were 435. It should be pointed out that many of the materials recommended in the reference area had since been purchased by Miami Public Library staff, who worked closely with the consultants in analyzing these listings.

The Main Library held many of the items listed in Essay and General Literature Index. Of a total of 1,088 titles in the 1960-1964 volume, the library had 196; in the 1965 volume they had 195 out of 210; of the 1966 volume they had 218 out of 257 items listed. However, out of the 217 items listed in the 1967 volume which had just been received at the time this analysis was done, the library only had 97 titles. This appears to raise a question whether these items ought not to be identified earlier in the book selection process, rather than perhaps using the listing of titles as a recommendation for what to order.

Circulation. A table showing a detailed listing of the circulation statistics for each of the libraries in Dade County in the years 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966 and 1967 will be found in Appendix A.

The overall circulation for Dade County for these same years is given in Table 40.

Table 40

CIRCULATION IN DADE COUNTY

Year	Circulation	Percent Change
1960	2,228,119	
1962	2,305,874	3.4 (increase over 1960)
1964	2,610,542	13.2 (increase over 1962)
1966	2,465,769	-5.5 (decrease from 1964)
1967	2,981,248)	20.9 (increase over 1966) 33.8 (increase over 1960)

It is obvious from the above table that there has been a very dramatic increase in the circulation between 1960 and 1967. Part of this increase can be attributed to population growth, which rose from 935,047 in 1960 to an estimated 1,120,580 in 1966, an increase of 19.8%. This does not take into account the population increase that took place in 1967. However, the major cause for the increase in circulation in 1967 was due to the introduction of countywide bookmobile service. In the first year of bookmobile operation, the bookmobiles recorded a circulation of 548,970, or just a little less than the total change in circulation between 1966 and 1967. On the other hand, circulation between 1960 and 1966 increased by 10.6%, or 9.2% less than the population growth.

The factors that account for the changes that occurred in circulation patterns are those that affected library service in general in Dade County. In addition to the countywide bookmobile program, the other single greatest boost to the circulation statistics came with the initiation of library service to the residents of Hialeah from the new John F. Kennedy Memorial Library. Circulation in Hialeah in 1960 was 63,860, while in 1967 it was 237,635.

In addition to Hialeah, several other new library facilities were built since 1960. Some of these showed remarkable growths in circulation. The Coconut Grove branch of the Miami Public Library had a circulation in 1960 of 85,740 and in 1967 of 150,496. The Lemon City branch of the Miami Public Library went from a circulation of 35,001 1960 to 58,133 in 1967, and the library in North Miami Beach nearly doubled its circulation between 1962 and 1967.

On the other hand, there were some declines in circulation since the early part of this decade, notably in the Miami Public Library System. There are several reasons which can account for this decline. Among these are the following:

- There had occurred, in the mid-sixties, a national decline in library circulation which has not yet been adequately accounted for.

- As library service outside Miami proper began to improve, less of the residents outside the city felt the need to call on the resources of the Miami System (A demonstration of this might be that while there were 9,492 fee cards issued by the Miami libraries in 1960, there were only 1,016 in 1967.)

- The rapid changes that took place in the population make-up of Miami, and particularly the influx of many Cubans and the growth of the Negro population; a time lag developed while the libraries began to learn how to serve these groups who were not traditional users of the library.

Personnel

Library resources can become available to the public only through the efforts of the library staff. The professional skill of the librarian is often a prerequisite of quality library service.

The Miami Public Library System (for its own branches in Miami and its contract branches) has insisted in its employment policies that professional duties demand professional skills, and has carried forward that policy so that no library in the system is without a librarian possessing a professional library degree. This does not necessarily bespeak quality, nor does it say that good library service might not be available otherwise, but on an overall basis, professionalism in its formal sense is mandatory from the planning and administrative point of view.

The Miami Public Library System, including the contract branches, employs a staff of 256, and of these, 194 are performing duties directly related to patron service; 114 are performing professional duties, of which 46 possess a qualifying degree in the library sciences.

The Miami Public Library System appears to surpass the standard[8] of one professional or sub-professional for every three staff persons, excluding maintenance. It is somewhat more difficult to determine how the Miami Public Library System stands in regard to the standard[9] of one staff member for every 2,000 persons in the service area, for it is somewhat unclear exactly who is to be included in the staff in comparison with standards. Is the bookkeeping office to be included, or the photolithographer? It would appear that despite such questions approximately

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[8] Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, op. cit., p. 50.

[9] Ibid., p. 54.

200 persons are working at library-related activities, and for the 404,870 population living in the City of Miami and in the contracting municipalities, standards are being met. However, for the entire area which is served by the system (including the areas receiving service by bookmobile) and for the total population of 840,840, the number of personnel falls far below standard.

The libraries not affiliated with the Miami Public Library would appear to have a problem in regard to securing adequate professional personnel. Table 41 lists the personnel that would be required, based on the population of the various municipalities and the situation at the present time.

It would appear that all of the non-affiliated libraries fall below standards for personnel, whether it be in relation to the total number of staff needed or the proportion of those performing professional duties and those who are not.

Facilities

Dade County is one of the fastest growing counties in the country. A great deal of this growth had been concentrated in the past 25 years. Library development has to a major extent followed the growth of population. Most library facilities, whether constructed as libraries or made into libraries through renovation, are relatively recent facilities. Only five of the public libraries in Dade County are in buildings that were constructed before 1940. Of these, two will move to new buildings in 1968. On the other hand, 15 of the 29 library facilities in Dade County were opened up for public use within the last ten years. There are, in addition, two new buildings that are now being constructed and will be ready for use by the end of this year. Table 42 shows the distribution of library buildings by age of construction.

The serviceability of the public library buildings in Dade County in terms of construction, ease of maintenance, and attractiveness and functional efficiency of the interior is, with few exceptions, quite good. Not only are most of the buildings of relatively recent construction, but the architectural styles prevalent in much of the Greater Miami area lend themselves well to the purposes of the library. Openness, a sense of invitation, informality, light and color, are important to provide an appeal to the potential and irregular library patron, as well as to the libraries' more reliable users. These architectural characteristics given above for library buildings, which are prevalent in Dade County, are a marked contrast to the imposing, formal, and often uninviting pattern of library facilities prevalent in many other areas.

Table 41

PERSONNEL IN NON-AFFILIATED LIBRARIES

Library	Population	Staff - Total			Staff Performing Professional Duties			Staff with Library Degrees
		Number	Standard	Difference	Number	Standard	Difference	
Hialeah	84,450	24	42	-18	8	14	-6	3
Miami Beach	82,030	36½	40	- 3½	10½	13	-3½	5
North Miami	35,500	9	18	- 9	6	6	(meeting standard)	1
North Miami Beach	26,950		13			4		0
Miami Shores	10,060	6	5	+ 2	4	2	+2	0
Homestead	11,160	2	5	- 3	2	2	0	0
Opa Locka	10,590	1	5	- 4	2	1	-1	0

Table 42

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE OF CONSTRUCTION[a] OF LIBRARY BUILDING, BY DECADE

Decade Library Opened to Public	Number	Percent of Total
Prior to 1940	5	17.8%
1940-1950	3	10.7
1950-1960	7	25.0
1960-1967	11	39.2
Presently under construction	2	7.1

a Library structures which have undergone major renovation are included as new construction.

b Total used is 28--as one older library is terminating operations this year.

All of the newer buildings in Dade County are attractive from the point of view of the criteria listed above. However, there have been some operational difficulties with some of their designs. What the difficulties do point up is the absolute necessity of involving the professional librarian in plans for any new construction in as early a stage as possible.

There are, in addition, several buildings that were not initially constructed as libraries, but were renovated to serve this purpose, i.e., the Little River Branch of the Miami Public Library, the Surf-Bal-Bay Library, and the Fairlawn branch. Though the renovations have generally been well executed, experience at these libraries usually demonstrates that library service demands structures designed from the beginning to meet its unique needs.

Table 43 presents data on various aspects of the building facility for each of the public libraries in Dade County.

There is a total of 257,967 square feet of library space for the 1,120,630 people in Dade County, or an average of .23 square feet per capita. As with other aspects of library resources, the meaning of this statistic is open to various interpretations. Based on the widely

Table 43

LIBRARY FACILITIES IN SQUARE FEET, WORK SPACE, SEATS, SHELF SPACE, AND PARKING

Library (By Municipality or Branch Name)	Square Feet	Work and Storage Space (sq. ft.)	Number of Seats	Shelf Space (linear ft.)	Parking[a] spaces
Coral Gables	4,200 (presently)	810	48	2,802	25[b]
	28,000 (new bldg.)	4,000		16,000 (estimate)	48
South Miami	2,553	338	40	800	40[b]
Miami Springs	3,480	300	60	1,356	20[b]
Main Library - Miami Public Lib.	61,000	3,200	270	12,000 (estimate)	c
Branches					
Allapattah	5,415	514	82	1,050	b
Coconut Grove	6,374	166	82	2,216	c

a Number given is for off-street parking or parking reserved for library use.
b Combination of parking facilities sufficient to current needs.
c Combination of parking facilities insufficient to current needs.

(continued on next page)

Table 43
(continued)

Library (By Municipality or Branch Name)	Square Feet	Work and Storage Space (sq. ft.)	Number of Seats	Shelf Space (linear ft.)	Parking[a] spaces
Dixie Park	4,500	668	64	1,050	b
Edison Center	6,650	144	40	1,200	b
Fairlawn	4,000	1,425	58	1,030	8[c]
Grapeland Heights	4,930	440	82	1,523	20[b]
Grosse Pointe	4,050	510	48	1,611	b
Lemon City	6,400	800	86	1,663	12
Little River	6,580	1,520	80	1,610	b
Shenandoah	6,645	540	80	2,180	20
West Flagler	4,930	500	87	2,200	10[c]
Surf-Bal-Bay	1,460	200	40	830	c
Miami Beach - Main Library	28,800	4,500	326	7,000 (estimate)	b

a Number given is for off-street parking or parking reserved for library use.
b Congination of parking facilities sufficient to current needs.
c Combination of parking facilities insufficient to current needs.

(continued on next page)

Table 43
(continued)

Library (By Municipality or Branch Name)	Square Feet	Work and Storage Space (sq. ft.)	Number of Seats	Shelf Space (linear ft.)	Parking[a] spaces
North Shore Branch	1,500	200	18	696	b
South Shore Branch	1,600	100	25	1,848	c
Hialeah	28,500	1,000 (+21,000 temp)	200	7,000	50
Hialeah Branch	2,500	150	42	1,200	20
Homestead	3,000	180	48	1,680	6[b]
Miami Shores	7,200	600	50	3,000	20[b]
North Miami Beach	9,400	280	48	2,000	b
Opa Locka	4,500 (new bldg.)	-	-	-	-
North Miami	10,000	2,500	40	5,000	b

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[a] Number given is for off-street parking or parking reserved for library use.

[b] Combination of parking facilities sufficient to current needs.

[c] Combination of parking facilities insufficient to current needs.

accepted standards of Wheeler and Goldhor,[10] a ratio of .3 square feet per capita is required in a library system serving a population of 500,000 or more, while as much as .7 to .8 square feet per capita is required for far smaller populations. These recommended space allocations are for individual library buildings and not meant for regions as a whole. Using the standards in this unintended manner will, however, point up several important factors regarding library space. If all of Dade County were one service area, the total library space would be 23.3% or 78,222 square feet less than these standards might be assumed to require. However, at the present time there is no single library system for Dade County. In fact, free access by all the residents of the county to all the public libraries in the county is not encouraged, so that the required space will certainly be more than the minimum used in the above calculation.

The following table gives the amount of space needed for various populations as recommended by Wheeler and Goldhor.

Table 44

LIBRARY SPACE REQUIREMENTS
ACCORDING TO POPULATION

Population Size	Total Square Feet Per Capita
Under 10,000	.7 - .8
10,000 - 35,000	.6 - .65
35,000 - 100,000	.5 - .6
100,000 - 200,000	.4 - .5
200,000 - 500,000	.35 - .4
500,000 and up	.3

Very few of the library facilities in Dade County are large enough if one agrees to accept the recommendations set forth above as valid. Table 45 presents data on the libraries of all the municipalities having facilities in Dade County exclusive of the City of Miami which will be treated separately. In the case of Coral Gables and Opa Locka, their new buildings are listed rather than the ones presently in use. In the case of Hialeah and Miami Beach, the branches are included in their total.

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[10] Joseph F. Wheeler and Herbert Goldhor. Practical Administration of Public Libraries, Harper and Row, 1962, p. 554.

Table 45

DADE COUNTY LIBRARIES*
RELATIVE TO STANDARDS

Community	Population	Building Size	Recommended Standard	Size in Relation to Standards
Coral Gables	39,850	28,000	19,925-23,910	+ 4,090- 8,075
Hialeah	84,450	28,490	42,225-50,670	- 13,735-22,180
Homestead	11,160	3,250	6,696- 7,254	- 3,446- 4,004
Miami Beach	81,030	33,800	40,515-48,618	- 6,715-14,818
Miami Springs	13,440	3,480	8,064- 8,736	- 4,584- 5,256
Miami Shores	10,060	7,287	6,036- 6,539	+ 748- 1,251
North Miami	35,500	9,800	17,750-21,300	- 7,950-11,500
North Miami Beach	26,950	9,400	16,170-17,517	- 6,770- 8,117
Opa Locka	10,590	4,500 (est.)	6,354- 6,883	- 1,854- 2,383
South Miami	11,410	2,553	6,846- 7,416	- 4,293- 4,863

* Exclusive of City of Miami.

Only Coral Gables and Miami Shores have facilities that are large enough to serve the populations within their jurisdictions. It should be noted that the area Coral Gables can expect to serve, as an affiliate within the Library District, extends beyond the boundaries of Coral Gables itself, so that the space the new building contains above that recommended is by no means excessive. All of the other libraries other than Coral Gables and Miami Shores need a minimum of 20% to 50% more space than they now have under the present structure of library service.

Space requirements for a library system which contains an extensive network of branches are somewhat more difficult to assess. There are, first of all, the different requirements for the central reference and research facility, which is often also the administrative headquarters of the system, and the space requirements of the branches.

In regard to the main building of the Miami Public Library, its problem is clear and beyond any disagreement. It is too small to serve as a headquarters building for Miami itself, much less than for the Library District, or Dade County, or indeed the entire southern region of the state. All evidence, whether from library registrations which show that at least one-third of those registered at the main building are not residents of Miami, or from the study of patterns of patron use which show that to a great degree the geographic source of the users of the main building is roughly parallel to the distribution of the population throughout the county, indicates that this facility has already assumed the role of the central reference and research resource for the entire county. This, despite its very obvious shortcomings stemming from its space problem. It is a safe assumption that were the library better able to serve, it would attract even more patrons from outside its immediate service area.

It is generally estimated that a library which is expected to perform this central function should house one million volumes, as well as provide the full range of corollary services. The present 61,000 square feet of the main building of the Miami Public Library is not nearly large enough for the function it is serving. The space problem has affected every area of its operation. It has not bought materials essential to its collection because of lack of space; it has had to move its entire processing department to a separate building; it is forced to use space designed for one purpose for other purposes, which is almost always inefficient; and, not least important, the patron finds himself suffering from a lack of space adequate for his needs. The book collection of the main building is 263,477, a little more than a quarter of what will eventually be needed and there is no room for the necessary growth.

As is true regarding so many other kinds of services, the provision of branch library service has rarely followed a pattern of planned development based on a well-conceived definition of the branch library's scope and function. Branch libraries have often been established in response to immediately felt needs and these were not necessarily consistent with any overall strategy. Distinct roles for two different types of branch libraries have emerged in current thinking. One is the branch library as a book distribution center, a facility larger than the bookmobile and better staffed than the voluntary service book deposit stations. Only a minimum of reference materials is needed in a library of this type, and the collection itself can be smaller and composed of quickly circulating popular materials. Because the collections can be smaller and because far less work is done in the library itself, the space required for a facility fulfilling this function can be relatively small.

The concept of branch library service which has received far greater acceptance in the library profession is the concept of the branch library as a full service facility, providing many of the same services and programs as the main library, although on a far less intense scale. Wheeler and Goldhor,[11] in writing about the conditions necessary to plan for a branch that would provide a full range of library services, set forth some of the following as desired, if not necessary, characteristics: the branch library should serve a population of approximately 30,000 persons, should maintain a circulation between 75,000 and 100,000 annually, should respond to 10,000 information requests annually (half should be from adults), and should have a book collection of approximately 25,000 volumes. To be able to meet these requirements, the authors estimate that the branch library would require 8,000 square feet.

There is no intermediate level between the main library and its branches. Not including any of the contract libraries (whether with Miami or the county), there are 11 branch libraries in the Miami Public Library network. The mean number of square feet for these branches is 5,500, and the median is 5,415 square feet. The libraries range in size between 4,000 square feet and 6,650 square feet, so that there are no real extremes. It would thus appear that while the branches are, for the most part, larger than what book distribution agencies need to be (for these might be as small as 2,000 or 3,000 square feet) they are not quite large enough to adequately provide the fuller range of services required in the full service branch.

Does the need for full-service branches exist in Miami? That is, do the libraries today already have a circulation of 75,000 or more annually, and do they respond to 10,000 or more information requests annually? If so, do they provide sufficient space and a sufficiently large collection (which we will assume with Wheeler and Goldhor to be 8,000 square feet and a collection of 25,000 volumes)? The following table provides some data on these questions for the branches of the Miami Public Library.

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[11] Op. cit., pp. 412 and 416.

Table 46

BRANCHES OF MIAMI PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1967

Branch	Circulation	Information Inquiries	Square Feet	Collection
Allapattah	55,461	10,358	5,415	17,700
Coconut Grove	150,496	5,322	6,374	24,400
Dixie Park	28,379	6,647	4,500	11,175
Edison Center	45,706	11,434	6,650	14,500
Fairlawn	134,944	17,634	4,000	12,025
Grapelawn Heights	34,987	4,887	4,930	14,250
Grosse Pointe	55,037	9,246	4,050	20,950
Lemon City	58,133	11,161	6,400	16,000
Little River	74,408	12,392	6,580	17,400
Shenandoah	104,364	12,489	6,645	22,700
West Flagler	76,348	13,335	4,930	24,725

Six of the 11 branches have circulations considerably less than 75,000, two have almost 75,000, and the other three have more than 100,000 circulation, with one maintaining a circulation as high as 150,000. Two of the libraries with circulations above 100,000 also have more than 6,000 square feet each--which makes them among the larger of the branches of the Miami Public Library--and have collections of more than 20,000--which is also in the upper range among the Miami libraries. On the other hand, the third of the libraries which circulate more than 100,000 annually (the Fairlawn branch), located in a rented facility, has only 4,000 square feet of space and a collection of 12,025 volumes, both of which are among the lowest among the branches.

Five of the 11 branch libraries of the Miami Public Library circulate approximately 75,000 volumes more annually, and seven of the 11 receive more than 10,000 information requests annually. This would indicate that there does exist a potential demand for more extensive branch services than merely book distribution. Experience has shown that while the larger branches, in terms of space and collection, can begin to meet the needs of a large circulation, the pressures of space, collection, parking, and seating in the smaller-sized branches serving large circulations are almost insurmountable.

Though only space in terms of square feet has been discussed, the adequacy of other factors regarding building facilities are usually directly related to the amount of space available. For example, all of the branch libraries having more than 6,000 square feet have more than 80 seats, while those branches having less than 5,000 square feet have fewer than 60 seats.

The problem of the smallness of the library buildings is prevalent throughout Dade County. At the present time there are only three library facilities in all of Dade County which exceed 10,000 square feet in size: the main building of the Miami Public Library (61,000 sq. ft.), the main building of the Hialeah Public Library (28,490 sq. ft.) recently constructed, and the main building of the Miami Beach Public Library (28,800 sq. ft.). Since the Miami Beach and Hialeah libraries exist to serve the residents of their respective communities, residents of other areas in the county can be directed to only one public library facility of any size in Dade County--the main building of the Miami Public Library. A fourth facility totaling 28,000 square feet will be opened early in 1969 in Coral Gables and this library will serve non-residents by virtue of its agreement with the county.

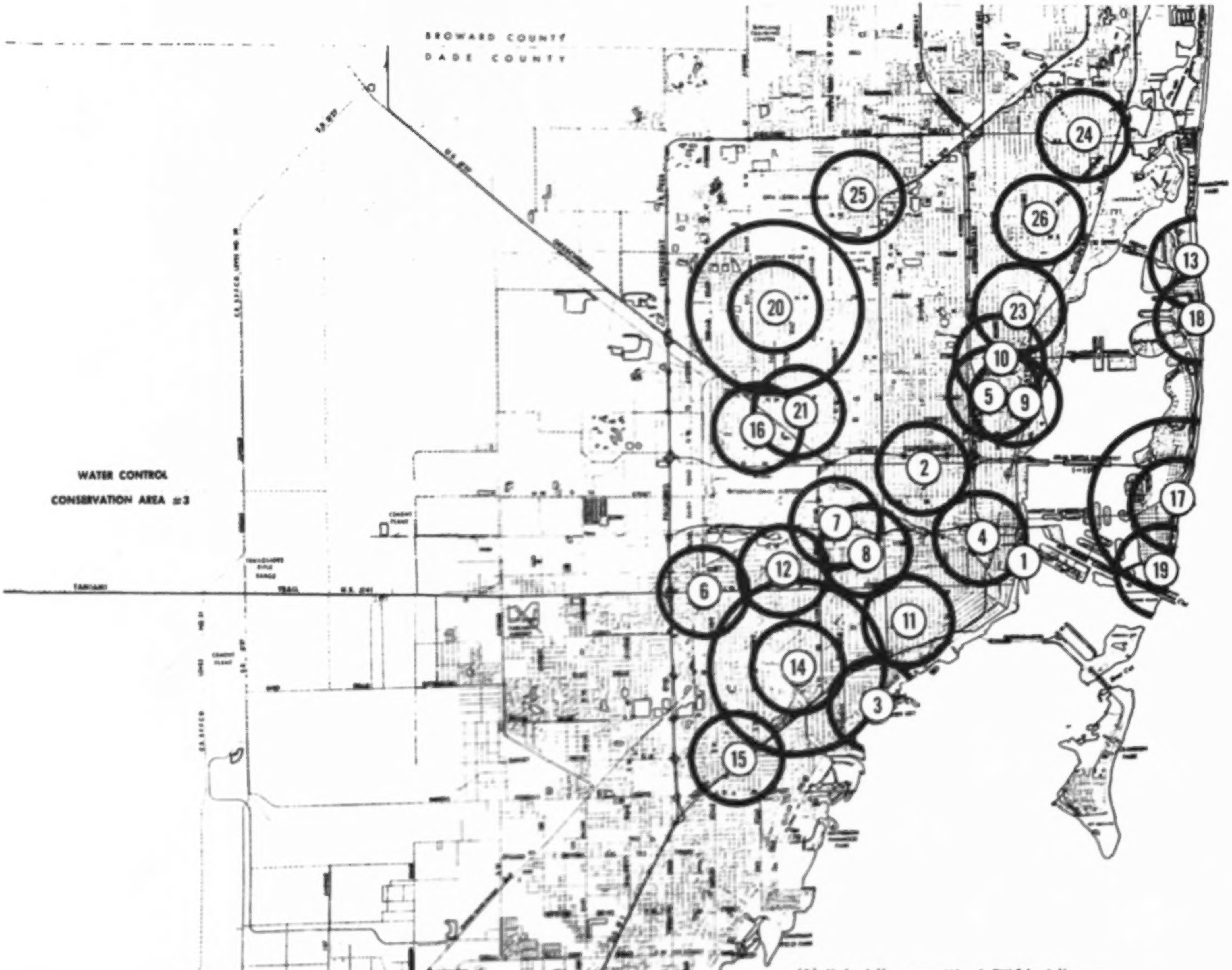
Of the remaining 22 public library structures in the county, only three (oddly enough all located in the same region) total more than 7,000 square feet--the Brockway Memorial Library in Miami Shores Village (7,287 sq. ft.), the Lafe Allen Memorial Library in the City of North Miami Beach (9,400 sq. ft.), and the North Miami Library (9,800 sq. ft.). Each of these is the size of a large branch library and should ideally be backed up by the resources of larger facilities and more extensive facilities.

In all of our discussions, we did not bring up the matter of the service areas of the libraries. Primarily this is due to the great difficulty in pinpointing what these service areas are and how far they extend. The non-affiliated municipalities primarily serve the residents of their political jurisdiction. Their service areas are identical with these boundaries, no matter how arbitrary and irrational they might be.

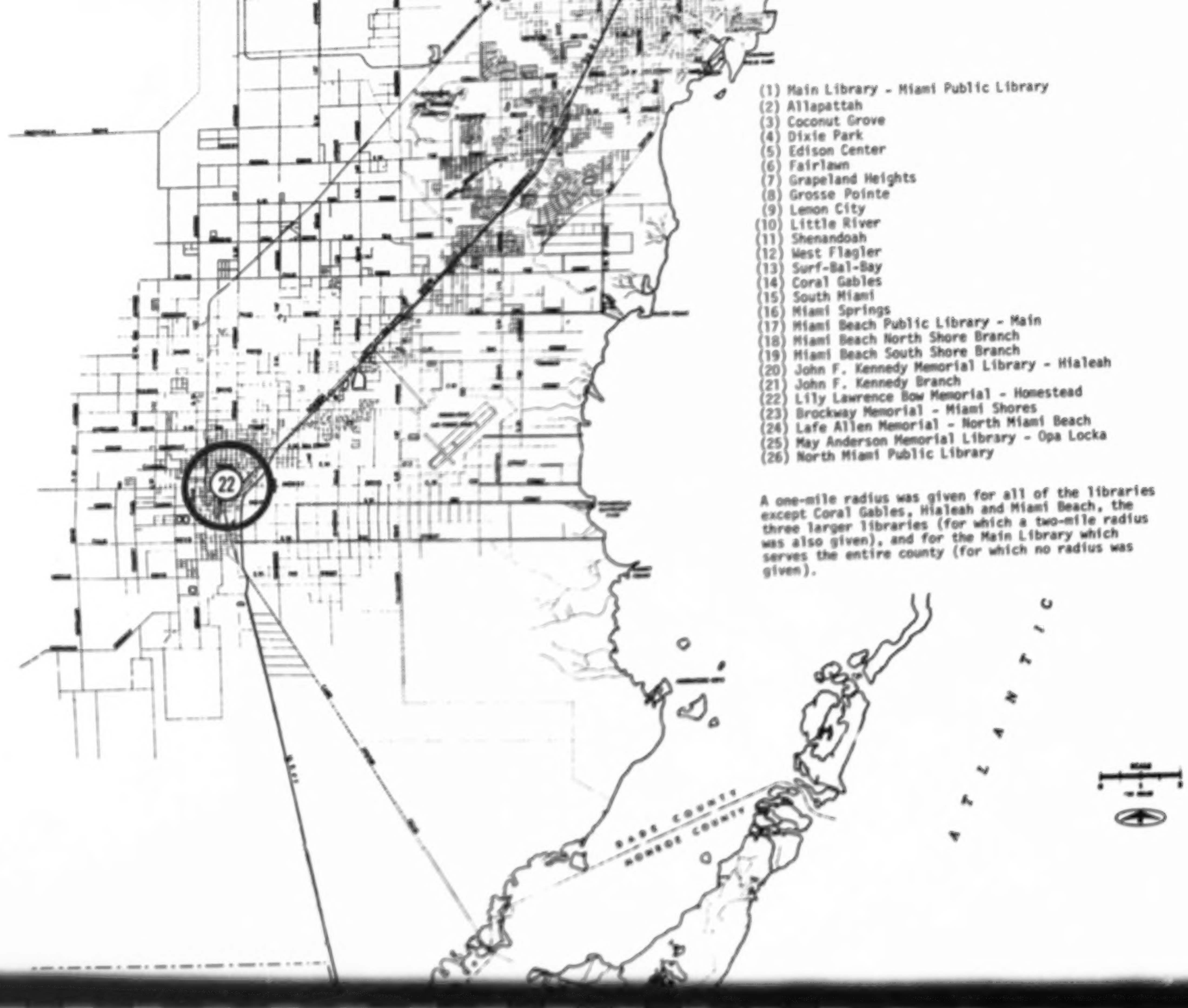
On the other hand, the entire system that is affiliated with the Miami Public Library has undergone some major changes that make it difficult to identify the areas served by each library. First of all, only with the contract between the county and Miami did a great many people of the county become entitled to free library service in all libraries affiliated with the Miami System. At the same time many of these began to receive service through the traveling libraries. Patterns of service have not really been set, except that all libraries affiliated with the system, whether as branches or by contract, situated near areas which had previously had no access to library service, faced a sharp increase in demand. In addition, one major library facility, Coral Gables, is on the verge of moving, while at least four of the 11 branches of the Miami Public Library--Dixie Park, Edison Center, Allapattah and Little River branches--are all in neighborhoods undergoing rapid social and/or physical changes, contributing to the difficulty in determining service areas.

The accompanying map shows each of the existing libraries in Dade County (the new Coral Gables location is shown) and the area that is contained within a one-mile radius of each of the libraries in Dade County and within a two-mile radius of those libraries with more than 20,000

EXHIBIT 3



(1) Main Library - Miami Public Library
(2) Allapattah



(1) Main Library - Miami Public Library
(2) Allapattah
(3) Coconut Grove
(4) Dixie Park
(5) Edison Center
(6) Fairlawn
(7) Grapeland Heights
(8) Grosse Pointe
(9) Lemon City
(10) Little River
(11) Shenandoah
(12) West Flagler
(13) Surf-Bal-Bay
(14) Coral Gables
(15) South Miami
(16) Miami Springs
(17) Miami Beach Public Library - Main
(18) Miami Beach North Shore Branch
(19) Miami Beach South Shore Branch
(20) John F. Kennedy Memorial Library - Hialeah
(21) John F. Kennedy Branch
(22) Lily Lawrence Bow Memorial - Homestead
(23) Brockway Memorial - Miami Shores
(24) Lafe Allen Memorial - North Miami Beach
(25) May Anderson Memorial Library - Opa Locka
(26) North Miami Public Library

A one-mile radius was given for all of the libraries except Coral Gables, Hialeah and Miami Beach, the three larger libraries (for which a two-mile radius was also given), and for the Main Library which serves the entire county (for which no radius was given).

square feet. Though these are not the service areas of the libraries, they do indicate the ease of access and the greater areas that might be served by the larger libraries.

The areas that are not being served by any library facility are easier to establish. The entire central part of the northern half of the county, including the large Negro ghetto in what is now the Model Cities area, is not receiving any service at all from any accessible fixed facility. Whatever facilities there are do not serve non-residents of their political jurisdiction (except through the payment of a non-resident's fee) and their facilities and resources are not large enough at present to do so.

There is at present no public library facility between South Miami and Homestead--a very large portion of the county--while a large population south of the International Airport also does not have access to a facility. All of these areas are being served at present by bookmobile.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

The services and programs of the public libraries of Dade County differ markedly, ranging from the simple provisions of a collection of circulating books to broader programs which include reference service and library oriented activities for children and adults. In most instances, the scope of services and programs has evolved based on financial and personnel resources and limitations rather than through the determination of formal objectives, policies and priorities.

Of the Miami Public Library System, its county contract affiliates, the Traveling Library, the Women's Club libraries and the seven independent municipal libraries, only two--the Coco Plum Women's Club Library and the Perrine Community Library--have written statements of objectives.[12] The Perrine Community Library by-laws state its objective as being "to bring books and people together." The Coco Plum Library's objective is "to provide our borrowers, young and old, with pleasure reading.".

The Miami Library System, as the major library resource in Dade County, attempts to provide access to a full range of library materials and services for the adults of the City of Miami, through contract with Dade County for the residents of Coral Gables, South Miami, Miami Springs and the unincorporated areas, and through direct contract for the residents of Surfside, Bal Harbour and Bay Harbor Islands. In addition, the objectives of service to children in these areas are set forth as follows:

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[12] The Perrine Community Library, supported through membership fees, ceased operation at the end of the summer of 1968. The Coco Plum Women's Club Library, also supported through membership funds, plans to continue service until such time as the Dade County Planning Department library study is reviewed.

1. to make a wide and varied collection of books easily available;
2. to give guidance to children in their choice of books and materials;
3. to share, extend and cultivate the enjoyment of reading as a voluntary individual pursuit;
4. to encourage lifelong use of the public library resources;
5. to help the child develop to the full his personal ability and social understanding; and
6. to carry forward the library's part in working with the community in cooperation with other agencies concerned with the child's welfare.

The Miami Beach Public Library is providing for the interest of the community in its pursuit of knowledge, as well as its pursuit of recreation. Although the library does not operate with an official written statement of objectives, the librarian described some of the following during the course of an interview:

1. to continue the adding to and refining of the collection, so that it fits the community as it grows and changes;
2. to provide materials which are not now in the collection --films, microfilms and microfilm readers, tapes, etc;
3. to bring the library as close as possible to the older citizen, who makes up the largest proportion of the community.
4. to provide as broad coverage of historical and current knowledge as possible, and to make access to this knowledge as easy as possible;
5. to continue to consider all groups of people within the community and make available to them material for their specific interests, i.e., Yiddish reading groups, French reading groups, music and poetry groups, special consideration to older people with bad eyesight and to the large influx of tourists in the winter months; and
6. to continue to provide the municipal government departments with material for use in making the city a more aware government.

The librarian recognizes the rather unusual nature of the Miami Beach Community and is shaping the library's program accordingly.

Similarly, the John F. Kennedy Library of Hialeah does not have an official statement of objectives but is giving some priority to the information needs of the students and business interests of Hialeah. The librarian stated in an interview:

> "Our community, mostly made up of young people with families, has such a variety of interests that to fully satisfy all would be impossible, with our limited space and means. We do place accent on business and industry (Hialeah is an industrial and recreational city), on aeronautics, and on supplementary materials for all students from elementary school through college. This includes a large group of 30-40 year old people using the many adult education facilities in Dade County. In cultural activities, we try to offer information and services to all rather than 'groups,' but groups are also served. In recreation we accent books on sports and a good fiction collection."

By contrast, the Brockway Memorial Library in the residential municipality of Miami Shores has as its first goal the "acquisition of books needed by our patrons for educational and recreational pursuits."

The public libraries of Homestead, North Miami, North Miami Beach, and Opa Locka, and the Carol City Women's Club Library do not specify objectives either formally or informally.

Services

There is little uniformity among the public libraries in Dade County in the services offered. All permit use of the collection in the building by anyone regardless of place of residence but the hours of opening differ significantly as is shown in Table 47.

In each of the libraries, patrons are permitted to browse and the librarian will offer assistance in the selection of materials and with readers' advisory service to anyone entering the building to the extent the patron's needs can be met with the available collection and the skill of the librarian.

Borrowing privileges. The regulations governing borrowing privileges vary from one library to another. The Miami Public Library and its contract affiliates permit children to borrow books on their own cards at the time a child is able to print his own name. The John F. Kennedy Library extends the privilege to a child at six years of age or entrance to first grade, and the North Miami Beach Library and Coco Plum Women's Club Library also allow it at entrance to first grade. The other libraries do not set a firm requirement.

Table 47

HOURS OF LIBRARY SERVICE

Library	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Coral Gables	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-6:00 pm	10:00-6:00 pm
South Miami	1:00-6:00 pm	1:00-9:00 pm	-	1:00-9:00 pm	10:00-6:00 pm	10:00-6:00 pm
Miami Springs	1:00-9:00 pm	1:00-9:00 pm	1:00-9:00 pm	10:00-6:00 pm	-	10:00-5:00 pm
Miami Public Library Main*	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-6:00 pm
Branches						
Allapattah	1:00-6:00 pm	1:00-6:00 pm	-	12:00-9:00 pm	1:00-6:00 pm	9:00-6:00 pm
Coconut Grove	12:00-9:00 pm	12:00-9:00 pm	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-6:00 pm	10:00-6:00 pm	10:00-6:00 pm
Dixie Park	12:00-6:00 pm	12:00-6:00 pm	12:00-6:00 pm	12:00-6:00 pm	12:00-6:00 pm	-
Edison Center	1:00-6:00 pm	10:00-7:00 pm	10:00-7:00 pm	-	10:00-6:00 pm	10:00-6:00 pm
Fairlawn	10:00-6:00 pm	12:00-9:00 pm	12:00-9:00 pm	12:00-9:00 pm	-	10:00-6:00 pm
Grapeland Heights	1:00-6:00 pm	1:00-9:00 pm	-	1:00-9:00 pm	1:00-6:00 pm	10:00-6:00 pm
Grosse Pointe	1:00-6:00 pm	1:00-9:00 pm	1:00-9:00 pm	10:00-6:00 pm	-	9:00-6:00 pm
Lemon City	1:00-6:00 pm	1:00-9:00 pm	1:00-6:00 pm	1:00-9:00 pm	-	9:00-6:00 pm
Little River	1:00-6:00 pm	1:00-9:00 pm	1:00-9:00 pm	-	1:00-6:00 pm	10:00-6:00 pm
Shenandoah	1:00-6:00 pm	1:00-9:00 pm	10:00-9:00 pm	1:00-9:00 pm	-	10:00-6:00 pm
West Flagler	1:00-9:00 pm	1:00-9:00 pm	1:00-9:00 pm	-	1:00-6:00 pm	10:00-6:00 pm
Surf-Bal-Bay	1:00-5:30 pm	9:00-5:30 pm	1:00-8:00 pm	-	9:00-5:30 pm	9:00-5:30 pm
Miami Beach - Main	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-5:30 pm
North Branch	10:00-5:30 pm	10:00-5:30 pm	1:00-9:00 pm	-	10:00-5:30 pm	10:00-5:30 pm
South Branch	10:00-1:00 pm	10:00-1:00 pm	1:30-5:30 pm	-	10:00-1:00 pm	10:00-1:00 pm

* The Children's Department of the Main Building is open from 10:00-5:30 pm, Monday through Saturday. In addition, all Departments of the Main Building are open on Sunday between 1:00 and 6:00 pm between October and June.

(continued on next page)

Table 47
(continued)

Library	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
John F. Kennedy (Hialeah)	2:00-9:00 pm	10:00-5:00 pm	2:00-9:00 pm	10:00-5:00 pm	2:00-9:00 pm	2:00-5:00 pm
Hialeah Branch	10:00-5:00 pm	2:00-9:00 pm	10:00-5:00 pm	2:00-9:00 pm	10:00-5:00 pm	-
Lily Lawrence Bow (Homestead)	10:00-8:00 pm	10:00-5:30 pm	10:00-5:30 pm	10:00-5:30 pm	10:00-5:30 pm	10:00-5:30 pm
Brockway (Miami Shores) [winter]	9:00-9:00 pm	9:00-9:00 pm	9:00-9:00 pm	9:00-9:00 pm	9:00-6:00 pm	9:00-1:00 pm
[summer]	9:00-9:00 pm	9:00-6:00 pm	9:00-6:00 pm	9:00-9:00 pm	9:00-6:00 pm	-
Lafe Allen (North Miami Beach)	12:00-8:30 pm	12:00-8:30 pm	12:00-8:30 pm	12:00-8:30 pm	12:00-8:30 pm	10:30-5:00 pm
May Anderson (Opa Locka)	3:00-5:00 pm	3:00-5:00 pm	3:00-5:00 pm	3:00-5:00 pm	3:00-5:00 pm	-
[evening]	7:30-8:30 pm			7:30-8:30 pm		
North Miami	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-9:00 pm	10:00-5:00 pm	10:00-5:00 pm

The Miami Public Library and its contract affiliates offer free borrowing privileges to the residents of the City of Miami and Dade County with the exception of residents of the following municipalities which have their own public libraries:

Miami Beach
Miami Shores
North Miami
North Miami Beach
Opa Locka
Hialeah
Homestead

Of these libraries, the Miami Beach Public Library permits borrowing without fee by any resident of Miami Beach, any student enrolled in a Miami Beach school or anyone employed in Miami Beach. The Opa Locka Public Library charges a $.25 fee for children and $1.00 fee for adults in the community who wish to borrow from the library. The Coco Plum Women's Club Library is a membership library open to anyone, regardless of the place of residence, who pays the fee of $1.00 per person or $3.00 per family. The other libraries extend free borrowing privileges to residents of their municipalities. In addition, the Miami Public Library and its contract affiliates issue a free borrower's card to visitors to the Miami area who will be in residence less than six months. The public library of Hialeah extends free borrowing privileges to military personnel and dependents regardless of place of residence. Table 48 shows the fees charged for borrowers' cards for non-residents and tourists by the individual libraries.

In addition, variation occurs among the individual libraries with respect to the length of the loan period and in some instances the libraries restrict the number of books which may be borrowed at one time (see Table 49).

Reference service. The Miami Public Library provides telephone reference service as well as reference assistance, to patrons in the building. Whether or not the staff will do an in-depth search for a patron depends on the staffing situation and the difficulty of the question. The staff assists students with homework assignments if the assignment can be handled quickly. Frequently, students are instructed in library use rather than by a direct answer to a question. The greatest number of questions received by the children's department are from children themselves. Questions occasionally arise from adults who are working in education or the field of children's literature and from parents. Most of the reference questions received by telephone come to the Main Library although the branches, contract affiliates and Traveling Library also offer reference service.

Table 48

NON-RESIDENT AND TOURIST FEES

Library	Non-Resident Card	Tourist* Card
Miami Public and Contract	$4.00 per year - Adult $1.00 per year - Child	No fee
John F. Kennedy (Hialeah)	$4.00 per year - Adult $2.00 per year - H.S. Student	$5.00 deposit
Lily Lawrence Bow (Homestead)	$3.00 per person	$2.00 fee
Miami Beach	$4.00 per year per person	$5.00 deposit
Brockway Memorial (Miami Shores)	$4.00 per year - Family $1.00 per year - Child	$5.00 deposit
North Miami	$4.00 per year - Adult $1.00 per year - Child	$5.00 deposit
North Miami Beach	$4.00 per year - Family $1.00 per year - Child	$5.00 deposit
Opa Locka	$1.00 per year - Adult $ .25 per year - Child	No arrangement

* Defined as a person who will be a resident of the area for less than six months.

Table 49

LOAN REGULATIONS
IN DADE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Library	Loan Period	Restrictions
Miami Public and Contract	7 days 14 days 28 days	Children - no more than 6 books. At Main Library - adults limited to 3 books on same Dewey number.
John F. Kennedy (Hialeah)	7 days 1 month	No more than 10 books, 2 on one topic.
Lily Lawrence Bow (Homestead)	2 weeks	
Miami Beach	7 days 3 weeks	
Brockway Memorial (Miami Shores)	7 days 28 days	
North Miami	7 days 28 days	Adults no more than 8 books, Children no more than 4 books, Visitors no more than 2 books.
North Miami Beach	7 days 28 days	
Opa Locka	2 weeks	
Coco Plum	2 weeks	Individual - no more than 4 books.

Reference service is available from the John F. Kennedy Library of Hialeah to anyone entering the building or calling the library, and reference books may be borrowed by Hialeah residents if other material on the same subject is available in the library.

The Brockway Memorial Library in Miami Shores also permits reference books to circulate overnight. Reference service is given by telephone as staff time permits. School assignments for children not residents of Miami Shores are not answered by phone. Reference service is offered to all people entering the building although the staff will not assist students in in-depth research for class assignments.

Reference service by phone and to people entering the building is offered by both the Miami Beach Public Library and the North Miami Public Library, and the staff of both will do in-depth searches for information for people who come to the library. Questions from students relating to school assignments are not answered by telephone at the North Miami Public Library.

Reference service at the North Miami Beach Public Library is offered only at the reference desk because of the lack of sufficient staff to handle telephone inquiries. The staff does assist with in-depth searches for information and, upon exhausting the library's collection, refers patrons to the Miami Public Library.

The Coco Plum Women's Club Library offers reference service both in the building and by telephone to the extent possible in view of the limited size of the reference collection. Patrons in the library whose information needs cannot be satisfied by the collection are encouraged to use the library phone to call nearby libraries or are referred by the staff to the Miami Public Library or other libraries in the area.

The Homestead Public Library, Opa Locka Public Library, Perrine Community Library, and Carol City Women's Club Library offer in-building reference service to the extent that their collections permit. None have telephones.

Interlibrary loans. There appears to be little interlibrary loan activity among the public libraries in Dade County. Instead, patrons are often referred directly to another library in the area. Most of the libraries, however, make use of the Florida State Library as an interlibrary loan source. With the exception of the Miami Public Library, the public libraries of Dade County are seldom asked to lend material on interlibrary loan.

Bulk loans. The Miami Public Library, its contract affiliates, the Miami Beach Public Library, and the Brockway Memorial Library lend collections of books to schools in Dade County when there is a request from the school. In addition, the Miami Public Library and the Brockway Memorial Library have established policies of lending from 25 to 50 books to teachers for classroom use. The Miami Public Library, through several of its branches, has deposited collections in two senior citizens' homes and in a home for dependent children. The Art League in Miami Shores occasionally borrows a large collection of books from the Brockway Memorial Library.

Copying service. The Main Library of the Miami Public Library System and the libraries of Hialeah, Miami Beach, Miami Shores, North Miami, and North Miami Beach all provide photocopying devices for the convenience of patrons who may, upon payment of a nominal fee per page, use the machines to copy either library or non-library materials. Photocopying machines are not currently available in the Miami Public Library branches except for the Coral Gables affiliate. The equipment used in the past presented mechanical problems so that it was removed. Substitute equipment is being considered. Commercial photoduplicating service is available across the street from the Lily Lawrence Bow Library in Homestead and patrons are referred there by the library. The Opa Locka Public Library, the Perrine Community Library, the Carol City Women's Club Library, and the Coco Plum Women's Club Library have no photocopying equipment available for staff or patron use.

Programs

The Miami Public Library System has a full-scale children's program, including regularly scheduled story hours, puppet shows, a summer reading program, visits by school children to the libraries during Book Week, and visits by branch children's librarians to the schools. In addition, the children's department sponsors a program entitled "Books to Begin On" for small groups of parents in tandem with the pre-school story hour in order to acquaint parents with children's desirable literature. The John F. Kennedy Library in Hialeah also sponsors regular story hours, films, puppet shows, class visits to the library, and a summer reading program. In addition to these types of activities, the Brockway Memorial Library annually runs a clothesline art exhibit for children and a children's book fair. The North Miami and North Miami Beach libraries hold summer reading programs and North Miami Beach conducts story hours during the summer months. Because of the active recreation programs in the city's parks, the Miami Beach Public Library does not sponsor programs for children, nor do the public libraries in Homestead or Opa Locka, or the Coco Plum, Perrine and Carol City libraries.

The libraries of Homestead, North Miami, North Miami Beach, Opa Locka and Perrine do not sponsor programs in the library for adults. The John F. Kennedy Library does not have a regularly scheduled series of adult programs but film showings and library-sponsored programs, including art exhibits, have been held in the library's auditorium. The Brockway Memorial Library holds an annual art exhibit and a literary discussion group meets once a week in the library. The Coco Plum Women's Club Library holds one book review program a year and the Library Committee of the club plans the annual benefit bridge program which raises funds for the library. The Miami Beach Public Library sponsors weekly film programs and programs of recorded music as well as a Great Books discussion program. In addition, the library makes the auditorium available for various clubs and civic groups. The Surf-Bal-Bay Library, which contracts directly with the City of Miami for library services, sponsors a regularly scheduled film program and an annual poetry reading.

Adult programs are optional with the branches of the Miami Public Library and not all branches hold them. Grosse Pointe, Allapattah, and Coconut Grove do schedule programs. Other branches sponsor Great Books discussion groups. The Main Library of the Miami Public Library averages approximately three adult programs a week from September through May, including travel film series, local author nights, Great Books discussion groups, investor programs, and programs for new citizens of the United States. The program series, under the direction of the library's Community Relations Department, includes activities which are jointly sponsored by the library and community groups, generally at the invitation of the group. Branch libraries as well as personnel of the Main Library may be asked by the Community Relations Department to assist with oral book reviews, talks about library service and the library's regularly scheduled radio program.

There are few formal public library programs in Dade County to meet with the needs of groups of readers with special problems such as the disadvantaged, handicapped, aged or blind. Participation in Economic Opportunity Act programs is limited to the Miami Public Library System and the Miami Beach Public Library, both of which employ clerical personnel with funds made available from this source. The Miami Public Library is planning expanded service to the culturally deprived with the deposit of paperback book collections at ten community centers throughout the county. The Miami Public Library has participated in a consumer education program sponsored by local welfare agencies.

The Library Committee of the Coco Plum Women's Club, together with the club's Welfare Committee, is planning to institute a service of reading to nursing home patients and, as was mentioned earlier, the Miami Public Library has deposited collections of books in two senior citizens' homes in Miami. The Brockway Memorial Library and North Miami Library deliver books to readers at home who, because of physical handicap or age, are unable to come to the library, but in both instances this is done on an informal basis.

A few of the libraries have added large print books to their collections as a convenience to the elderly or partially sighted reader. The Miami Beach Public Library receives the Talking Book News and makes a special point of calling people in the community to inform them of items newly available.

Service to business and industry is offered primarily by the Miami Beach Public Library, the Miami Public Library, and the John F. Kennedy Library of Hialeah. The latter two have advertised their business collections by mailing to business organizations a list of the business services, periodicals and reference books which are available. The Miami Beach Public Library offers some special services to the municipality's employees by notifying the City Manager and city employees of the availability of new books in the library which may be of interest to them.

Organizations holding meetings and conventions in the area frequently request that the Miami Public Library provide displays of books on appropriate topics and a representative of the library may be invited to speak to the convention delegates about books on a topic of interest.

THE USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY RESOURCES

Planning for libraries in Metropolitan Dade County requires a consideration of the special needs of present and potential library patrons in that region. Accordingly, a survey of library users was undertaken. An analysis of the results of this study is presented below.

Questionnaires and Administration

Two questionnaires were designed, one for patrons of libraries and the other for users of bookmobiles. Each of these drew on other library surveys[13] as much as possible, in order to enable comparison of the data with information on library users in other areas of the country. The questionnaires, annotated to show the number of citations for every response, are reproduced in the Appendix, Questionnaires and Marginals.

Nelson Associates provided advice on questionnaire construction and study design and performed all analytic work; administration of the questionnaires and tabulation of the data was done by library personnel and by the Metropolitan Dade County Planning Department. Approximately 20,000 questionnaires were distributed to libraries, of which 7,509 were returned and tabulated for analysis in this report. These were administered over a six-week period in the spring of 1968. Returns were provided for every day of the week (including Sunday at the Main Library in Miami). The bookmobile questionnaires were handled differently; here about 5,500 forms were distributed, of which 1,246 were tabulated. The bookmobile patrons were surveyed during a single week in May 1968.

It is important to emphasize that these methods do not provide a random sample of patrons. The actual labor of giving out questionnaires and collecting the completed documents had to be performed by librarians, and no suitable controls for sampling could be instituted which would not require either excessive burdens on their time or major increases in expenditures. Data comparing the results of the survey with similar studies elsewhere will be presented below, and indicate that in general the respondents do seem to constitute a plausible representative sample of patrons in the county. When reviewing the results for individual libraries, however, much more caution is necessary. A good rule of thumb--one which has been employed in the analysis below--is to view the respondents as members of a panel of patrons. The two main characteristics of this panel would be that its members had the opportunity to respond (e.g., librarians cooperated in administering the questionnaire) and that, given this opportunity, the members of the panel chose to cooperate by filling out and returning a questionnaire.

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[13] In particular, that of Mary Lee Bundy: working papers for a monograph on library users in the Maryland-Baltimore-Washington Metropolitan Area (University of Maryland, School of Library and Information Services, 1968).

One other note of caution might be mentioned. The respondents do not represent potential patrons of libraries. To accurately obtain data on such persons, a sample of the entire population of the county would be needed. This does not mean, of course, that inferences about future demands of libraries cannot be made from the results of this study--in fact, many inferences of this sort have been made below. But these judgments must be treated carefully, bearing in mind that any effort to reach new kinds of patrons will change the pattern of library use suggested by these data.

A detailed listing of the places where questionnaires were collected is given in Table 50, which shows the number of respondents at each library and its system or municipal affiliation. The largest number of returns came from the Main Library in Miami, with 1,562 questionnaires tabulated (slightly more than 20% of all library respondents). The branches of the Miami Public Library System accounted for another 2,541 questionnaires, while the three libraries affiliated with the Metropolitan Dade County Library service provided 1,377 returns. The remaining library questionnaires came from those public libraries in the county which are not affiliated with the two major library systems (1,807 respondents) or from the two private general libraries included in the survey (222 respondents).[14]

Dade County Respondents and Other Library Surveys

Since reliable sampling methods could not be used, it was especially important that other checks be made on the validity of the survey data. Wherever possible, information was obtained from independent sources for comparisons. These are of two kinds: comparisons with U.S. census data on Dade County to see how the respondents differ from the overall population in that area and comparisons with other library surveys to see how the respondents differ from other library users. In general, one would expect those who use libraries to be better educated, making more money, and more likely to be female than the population as a whole. One would also expect people to be somewhat older in Dade County than those elsewhere. These expectations are borne out by the data presented in Table 51.

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[14] One of these, the Perrine Community Library, has ceased operations since the survey was taken.

Table 50

DADE COUNTY LIBRARY USERS: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS AT EACH BRANCH, PLUS AFFILIATION

Library or Branch	Number of Respondents to Survey[a]	Affiliation, if any[b]
Main Library, Miami	1,362	Miami PLS[c]
Allapattah Branch Library	266	" "
Coconut Grove Library	495	" "
Dixie Park Branch Library	36	" "
Edison Center Branch Library	109	" "
Fairlawn Branch Library	444	" "
Grapeland Heights Branch Library	102	" "
Grosse Pointe Branch Library	70	" "
Lemon City Branch Library	245	" "
Little River Branch Library	161	" "
Shenandoah Branch Library	175	" "
Surf-Bal-Bay Library	275	" "
West Flagler Branch Library	163	" "
Coral Gables Public Library	678	Metro Dade County PLS
South Miami Public Library	434	" " " "
Miami Springs Public Library	245	" " " "
Bookmobiles	1,246	" " " "
Miami Beach Public Library, Main	310	City of Miami Beach
North Shore Branch Library	162	" " " "
South Shore Branch Library	91	" " " "
J.F. Kennedy Memorial Lib., Main	414	City of Hialeah
J.F. Kennedy Branch Library	216	" " "
Lily Lawrence Bow Library	170	City of Homestead
Brockway Memorial Library	128	Miami Shores Village
Lafe Allen Memorial Library	33	North Miami Beach
May Anderson Memorial Library	19	City of Opa Locka
North Miami Library	64	City of North Miami
Perrine Community Library[d]	77	Community Libraries
Coco Plum Womens' Club Library	145	" "

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a Since survey was conducted over several days' time, respondents could have been asked to complete questionnaires more than once. An item on the survey dealt with this and located at least 180 such cases; these were not excluded from tabulations, however. Total number of cases: 7,509 at libraries; 1,246 at Bookmobiles.

b Source: Metropolitan Dade County Planning Department, "Legend for Library Locations" (August, 1966).

c Public Library System.

d No longer operating.

Table 31

COMPARATIVE DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR DADE COUNTY LIBRARY USERS: FEDERAL STATISTICS AND OTHER LIBRARY STUDIES

Demographic Characteristics	Bureau of the Census Data:		Dade Library Study:		Other Library Studies:		
	Total USA[a]	Miami SMSA[b] (=Dade County)	Libraries (N=7,509)[c]	Bookmobiles (N=1,246)[d]	Pennsylvania Users ('67)[e]	Baltimore Users ('67)[f]	Toledo, Ohio Users ('68)[g]
I. SEX: Percent Male	49	N.A.	41	22	38	43	37
II. AGE: Median Years[h]	29.5	33.4	20.5	30.8	32.9	23.5	21.2
III. EDUCATION: Median Years	10.6	11.5	12.0	N.A.	12.0	12.0[i]	12.6[i]
IV. INCOME: Median Dollars[j]	$5660	$5348	$8685	N.A.	$7126	N.A.	$9315
V. OCCUPATIONAL STATUS:							
Percent Employed	38	38	36	28	35	28	26
Of these, percent with White Collar Jobs[k]	45	46	79	85	76	86	80
Percent Retired[l]	8	N.A.	13	4	2	2	3
Percent Housewife[m]	18	N.A.	16	50	36	18	13
Percent Student	28	21	36	17	29	52	55

a Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1967. All data are for 1966 except the following: education (1960), income (1959 total, reported in 1960), percent retired (calculated using number of persons in March, 1967, aged 65 or more and not in the labor force).

b Source: 1967 Statistical Abstract, cited above, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, County and City Data Book: 1967. All data for 1960 except income (1959 total). SMSA = Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

c Includes at least 180 instances in which a respondent filled out more than one questionnaire.

d May include instances where respondents filled out more than one questionnaire.

e Data from William R. Monat et. al., The Public Library and its Community: A Study of Library Services in Five Pennsylvania Cities (State College, Pa.: Institute of Public Administration, Pennsylvania State University, 1967). The cities are Altoona, Erie, Pottsville, Lancaster, and Williamsport.

f Data from Mary Lee Bundy, Metropolitan Public Library Users: A Report of a Survey of Adult Library Use in the Maryland-Baltimore-Washington Metropolitan Area (preliminary working papers for a monograph: School of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland, 1968).

g Data from Nelson Associates, Inc., study of metropolitan library needs in Lucas County, Ohio (in preparation: New York, 1968).

h Minimum age for respondent to be retained in the several surveys: Dade, 12 years; Pennsylvania, 16 years; Baltimore, 12 years (but employment statistics limited to adults); Toledo, 12 years.

i Students excluded.

j Family income, in all cases.

k Includes professional and technical workers, managers and proprietors, clerical personnel, and sales workers (U.S. Bureau of the Census major occupational categories).

l For census data, see footnote (a) above.

m For census data: percent female, not single, not in the labor force.

The first column of Table 51 gives information for the entire country, to provide a benchmark for comparisons. The median age in the U.S. has gone down slightly since 1966, when this data was gathered, and income levels have risen considerably since that information was obtained in 1960.[15] For Dade County, the available census data[16] indicates that residents were slightly better educated in 1960 than in the country as a whole, as would be expected in any urban center, and had slightly smaller incomes. The county appears to have had, in 1960 at any rate, a somewhat smaller student population than the U.S. in general.[17] In part, this may be due to the popularity of the area as a retirement center.

Dade County library patrons and bookmobile users are considerably older than users elsewhere. Not all of this effect is likely to be due to a smaller student population; young people in the county often use libraries in their schools rather than public libraries, which will reduce their incidence in this survey. Educational levels of Dade County patrons are probably about the same as that of users in the other surveys, when differences in method are taken into account. Income levels are considerably greater for the Dade library respondents than those for the U.S. population as a whole, even allowing for some increases in the latter figure since 1960. Use of Dade libraries by retired people is notably high, as would be expected. The bookmobile users are heavily weighted with housewives, a result which is consistent with the nature of the bookmobile operation.

In summary, the comparison of survey results with other data shows that the questionnaires, while not administered with the use of any sort of statistically valid sampling technique, nevertheless gathered information with a good deal of plausibility and congruence with expected outcomes.

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[15] More recent data is available in the form of average reported income on tax returns, but this information is not strictly comparable to gross family income as queried in these surveys.

[16] Missing data for the county may be available in the detailed series of census reports from 1960. No attempt was made to check out this source; the available material seemed sufficient for the purposes at hand.

[17] Unless specifically noted otherwise, all percentages reported in the text or tables have been calculated with those not answering an item (NA) excluded from consideration. This has the effect of treating those who responded as a sample of all respondents; for example, 34% of those Dade library patrons with known status in Table 51 are students. 1,628 respondents did not respond to the question; almost certainly some of these are also students. If they had been included in the calculation, the estimation of student proportions would go down to 26% of all library patrons. For a detailed discussion of these problems in the analysis of survey data, see Hans Zeigel, Say It With Figures (Revised, Fourth Edition), New York, Harper and Row, 1957, pp. 42-66. All percentages have been rounded to whole percents; additional detail would not reflect reliable distinctions.

Library Users: Branch and Bookmobile Stop Groups

A library planning study cannot concern itself with just individual patrons; it must also take into account the institutions which serve those patrons. Obviously, a key variable of interest in this analysis would be the library or bookmobile stop where the user was surveyed. It did not seem sensible, however, to retain full detail for all 28 libraries or for all 33 stops. To do so would make for an extremely unwieldy report. Instead, the libraries and stops have been grouped into several major categories.[18] For the review of use from the administrative point of view--namely, the extent to which users confine their library activities to those institutions to which they contribute tax support--an administrative grouping has been used. This combines all branches of the Miami Public Library System and makes no distinction between different bookmobile stops; it also groups together the main libraries and branches of the Hialeah and Miami Beach libraries.

For the study of many other variables, however, this administrative grouping did not seem especially appropriate. Patron satisfaction, for example, ought to be more dependent on other characteristics of libraries than the administrative affiliation they have. After several trial-and-error approaches using a number of criteria, an ordering of Dade libraries was worked out which groups both libraries and bookmobile stops according to the median age (and, for libraries only, median years of schooling) of the users of those places. For example, a group of branches has been isolated in which users are typically young. All returns at these branches have then been inspected together. It should be emphasized that this is not the same as placing all young respondents in the same group; a "young" branch category will contain some old respondents. Rather, this approach provides a means for categorizing branches according to the kinds of persons they serve most frequently.

Table 52 provides a detailed review of the makeup of these "typical user" categories. The first category contains only a single institution, the Miami Main Library; this has been kept separate because of its size and because a detailed inspection of the age of patrons of this library revealed an unusual biomodal distribution in which both young and relatively old users were common. The other categories all contain several institutions.

For the remaining libraries, the natural gaps between the median ages of users occur between 24.9 and 32.1 years--no libraries fall into this range--and again between 42.5 and 47.8 years. Accordingly, the age breaks which define the branch categories have been set at 30

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[18] Detail on individual libraries, branches, and stops is still available, of course, in the original tabulations provided by the Dade County Planning Department.

Table 52

RANKING OF DADE COUNTY LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES BY MEDIAN AGE AND MEDIAN EDUCATION OF USERS

Library	Number of Cases	Users' Median... ...Age (years)	...Education (years)
All Libraries Combined	7,509	38.5	12.0
MAJOR CATEGORIES:			
Main Branch, Miami PLS	1,562	33.7	11.9
Group A: Users' Median Age Less Than 30	965	22.0	11.1
Allapattah Branch, Miami PLS	266	18.8	10.6
Dixie Park Branch, Miami PLS	36	23.1	11.7
Kennedy Main Library, Hialeah	414	24.7	11.3
Kennedy Branch Library, Hialeah	216	24.9	11.1
Lafe Allen Memorial Library, North Miami Beach	33	19.1	10.1
Group B: Users' Median Age 30-45, Median Education 12 years or less	1,497	35.9	11.6
Miami Springs Public Library, Dade PLS	245	33.1	11.7
Edison Center Branch, Miami PLS	109	33.4	11.3
Fairlawn Branch, Miami PLS	444	36.1	11.8
Grapeland Htgs. Branch, Miami PLS	102	37.6	11.3
Grosse Pointe Branch, Miami PLS	70	37.7	11.2
Shenandoah Branch, Miami PLS	175	41.0	11.7
W. Flagler Branch, Miami PLS	163	32.1	11.6
Lily Lawrence Bow Library, Homestead	170	39.6	11.8
May Anderson Library, Opa-Locka	19	42.5	12.0

(continued on next page)

Table 52
(continued)

Library	Number of Cases	Users' Median... ...Age (years)	...Education (years)
Group C: Users' Median Age 30-45, Median Education more than 12 years	2,041	39.4	13.0
Coral Gables Library, Dade PLS	678	40.2	12.6
South Miami Public Library, Dade PLS	454	38.6	13.0
Coconut Grove Library, Miami PLS	495	37.9	13.3
Brockway Memorial Library, Miami Shores	128	40.6	13.1
North Miami Library	64	40.0	13.0
Perrine Community Library	77	42.5	12.7
Coco Plum Women's Library	145	41.6	13.3
Group D: Median Age More Than 45	1,444	54.4	12.4
Lemon City Branch, Miami PLS	245	47.8	12.9
Little River Branch, Miami PLS	161	52.1	11.8
Surf-Bal-Bay Library, Miami PLS	275	56.6	12.8
Miami Beach Main Library	510	54.6	12.2
North Shore Library, Miami Beach	162	57.5	12.5
South Shore Library, Miami Beach	91	60.3	11.3

and 45 years, to reflect actual similarities among the libraries. Additionally, the large group of institutions in the middle median age group has been divided into two categories according to the users' median years of education. Again, the "natural" gap was chosen as the cutting point; for this middle group, this occurs between 12.0 years and 12.6 years of schooling.

Exclusive of the Main Library in Miami, then, this procedure results in four groups of libraries or branches (labeled A, B, C, and D for convenience). The "A" group includes five institutions which range between 18.8 and 24.9 years on median age, between 10.1 and 11.7 years on median education: the Allapattah and Dixie Park branches of the Miami Public Library System; both the Main Library and its branch in Hialeah; and the Lafe Allen Memorial Library in North Miami Beach. The "B" group, the largest, contains nine libraries or branches: the Edison Center, Fairlawn, Grapeland Heights, Grosse Pointe, Shenandoah, and West Flagler branches of the Miami Public Library System; the Miami Springs Public Library; the Lily Lawrence Bow Library in Homestead; and the May Anderson Library in Opa Locka. These range between 32.1 and 42.5 years on median age, and between 11.2 and 12.0 years of schooling on median education.

Seven libraries comprise the "C" group; median ages for these range between 37.9 and 42.5 years, while median education ranges between 12.6 and 13.3 years. The libraries in the group are the Coconut Grove branch of the Miami Public Library System; the Coral Gables Public Library; the South Miami Public Library; the Brockway Memorial Library in Miami Springs; the North Miami Library; and the two private, general-use community libraries--Perrine and the Coco Plum Women's Club Library. The final library group, "D," contains six institutions with median ages between 47.8 and 60.3 years, median years of schooling between 11.3 and 12.9 years. These are the Lemon City and Little River branches of the Miami Public Library System; the Surf-Bal-Bay Library, also affiliated with the Miami System; and all three branches of the Miami Beach Public Library.

A similar procedure was employed to classify bookmobile stops. The age cutting points are the same; no division for education was possible because the shorter questionnaire used for bookmobile respondents did not ask for years of schooling. The details of the grouping are given in Table 53.

Obviously, respondents in each of these groups of libraries or stops are going to differ from respondents in the other groups on age and education; that is the way the groups are defined. How will they differ on other characteristics, however? To some extent the answers can be anticipated. People in the well-educated, middle-age group should make the most money, for example (income for the older group is affected by retirees). This is the kind of outcome shown in Table 54, which summarizes a number of basic background items on respondents for all library patrons as well as for those in each group of libraries. As expected, those at "C" libraries--those with middle-aged, better-educated patrons

Table 53

RANKING OF DADE COUNTY BOOKMOBILE STOPS BY MEDIAN AGE OF USERS

Bookmobile Stop	Number of Cases	Users' Median Age (years)
All Stops Combined	1,246	39.8
MAJOR CATEGORIES:		
Group X: Median Age less than 30	132	22.0
Ives New Hope Baptist Church	27	22.5
Biscayne Park Village Hall	27	28.3
Brownsville YWCA	2	20.0
Bunche Park Mt. Herron AME Church	6	20.0
167th Street Shopping Center	43	16.5
Sweetwater City Hall	27	28.1
Group Y: Median Age 30-45	943	39.8
Cutler Ridge Shopping Center	46	42.0
El Portal Town Hall	3	45.0
Norwood Shopping Center	67	40.7
Perrine Shopping Center	95	44.1
Suniland Shopping Center	46	41.1
Carol City Shopping Center	99	38.3
Florida City Post Office	14	45.0
163rd Street Shopping Center	53	41.4
Redlands Fruit and Spice Park	7	45.0
Westchester	90	36.3
Bird-Galloway Shopping Center	52	42.7
Miami Gardens Shopping Center	52	33.0
Northside Shopping Center	26	37.3

(continued on next page)

Table 53
(continued)

Bookmobile Stop	Number of Cases	Users' Median Age (years)
Palm Springs North Shopping Center	36	33.2
University Shopping Center	5	45.0
Concord Shopping Center	81	41.6
Honey Hill Shopping Center	35	42.7
111th Street Shopping Center	30	35.5
Red-Bird Shopping Center	22	39.5
Key Biscayne Shopping Center	84	42.1
Group Z: Median Age over 45	171	51.0
Sky Lake Shopping Center	28	59.7
Dadeland Shopping Center	40	48.2
South Miami Heights Shopping Center	13	51.7
North Bay Village Shopping Center	26	54.1
Golden Beach South Park	6	55.0
West Dixie	16	62.5
Leisure City Shopping Center	42	49.5

Note: No cases were obtained at the following stops: Richmond Heights Pool; Brownsville Park; Coral Park Shopping Center.

Table 54

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DADE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY USERS FOR FIVE GROUPS OF LIBRARIES[a]

Characteristic	All Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group D Libraries median age: over 45
Number of Cases[b]	7,509	1,562	965	1,497	2,041	1,444
Median Age[b]	38.5	33.7	22.0	35.9	39.4	54.4
Median Years Schooling[b]	12.0	11.9	11.1	11.6	13.0	12.4
Median Family Income	$8,685	$6,695	$7,825	$8,562	$11,300	$8,325
Percent Male	41%	56%	42%	35%	33%	44%
Percent Student	34	44	50	36	27	18
Percent Housewife	16	3	13	18	25	16
Percent Retired	13	14	5	8	10	30
Of all employed, Percent in White Collar Occupation[c]	79	79	66	74	86	80

[a] See Table 52 for detailed listing of branches in each group.

[b] From Table 52.

[c] Based on U.S. Bureau of the Census major occupational groups: "White Collar" = professional, managerial, clerical and sales workers.

noted above--make substantially more money than respondents elsewhere. It is more difficult, however, to account for the relatively low median income of users at the Main Branch. The low income result may be due to the neighborhood immediately adjacent to the library, or to heavy use by graduate students (who would report their own incomes as long as they did not live at home), or to some combination of these effects; there is no way to pin this down without additional data.

Other findings present fewer problems. Male use goes up where libraries have many young (student) patrons or old (retired) patrons; on the other hand, the middle-age groups are more likely to have patrons who are housewives.

Not surprisingly, these categories also produce a rather clear-cut geographic distribution of libraries. This can be seen most clearly in the map in Exhibit 4. The institutions with low median ages (Group A) fall almost in a straight line from the central city toward Hialeah, with a single exception in North Miami Beach. The two middle-age library groups surround the city, with the institutions with the better-educated patrons located the farthest away. The sole exception to this pattern is the Homestead Library, which is far enough removed from the city to be little affected by these patterns. Finally, the "D" libraries, which have a preponderance of older patrons, are concentrated in or near Miami Beach.

Turning again to the bookmobile stops, the same pattern of status distinctions appears in Table 55: stops with predominantly youthful users show heavy proportions of students among their patrons, and stops with many older users show a high proportion of retirees. The oldest age bookmobile group, however, shows a much lower proportion of white collar workers than did the comparable library group. Some of the "Z" group stops (oldest on median age) shown on the map in Exhibit 5 are far removed from the major retirement center around Miami Beach. Again, the stops with middle-aged users tend to be further away from the city, but the pattern is not nearly so clear-cut as it is for libraries.

To summarize: in addition to groupings based on administrative ties between libraries, a second set of library, branch or bookmobile stop categories has been devised which sorts these places according to the kinds of "typical users" they have. The first of these categories consists only of the Miami Main Library. The second, labeled "Group A," includes libraries with relatively young patrons; an equivalent bookmobile stop group "X" exists. The third category, "Group B," includes libraries and branches where users are mainly in their 30's and early 40's, and where the median education of these users is 12 years of schooling or less. The fourth category, "Group C," takes in libraries with the same age medians as "Group B," but here users tend to have had more formal education. A bookmobile stop group ("Y") exists which is equivalent to Groups B and C combined. Finally, a group of libraries and branches with older patrons exists; at each of these the median age is over 45. Again, an equivalent bookmobile stop group ("Z") has been established.

Exhibit 4

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF LIBRARIES AND BRANCHES BY USER CHARACTERISTICS

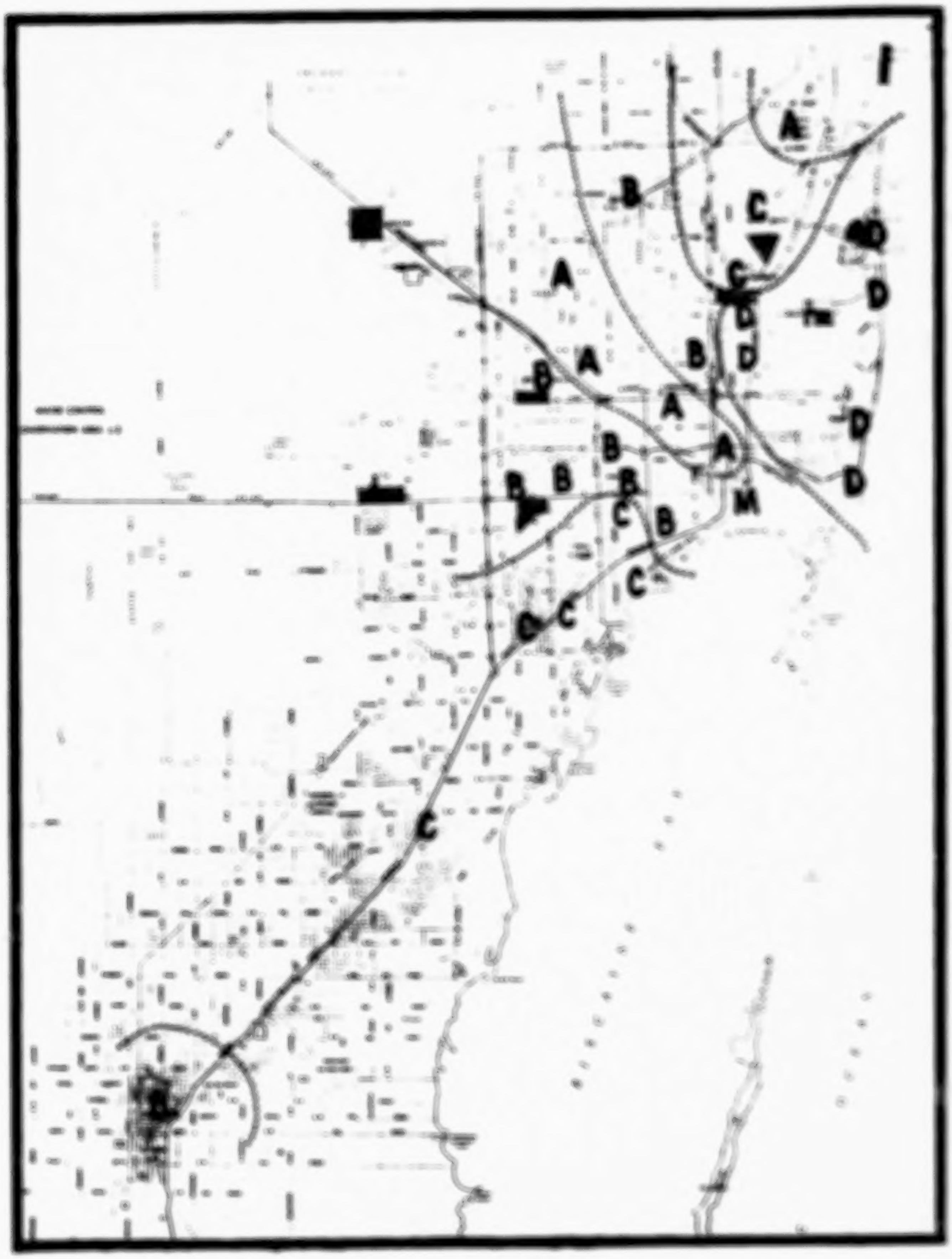

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Exhibit 4
(continued)

LEGEND

A = Libraries where users' median age is under 30.

B = Libraries where users' median age is between 30 and 45, median education 12 years or less.

C = Libraries wehre users' median age is between 30 and 45, median education more than 12 years.

D = Libraries where users' median age is over 45.

M = Main Library, Miami Public Library System.

Table 55

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DADE COUNTY BOOKMOBILE USERS FOR THREE GROUPS OF STOPS[a]

Characteristic	All Stops Combined	Group X Stops median age: under 30	Group Y Stops median age: 30-45	Group Z Stops median age: over 45
Number of Cases[b]	1,246	132	943	171
Median Age[b]	39.8	22.0	39.8	51.0
Percent Male	22%	17%	21%	27%
Percent Student	16	38	16	2
Percent Housewife	48	38	50	48
Percent Retired	6	3	3	24
Of all Employed, Percent in White Collar Occupation[c]	79	76	84	45

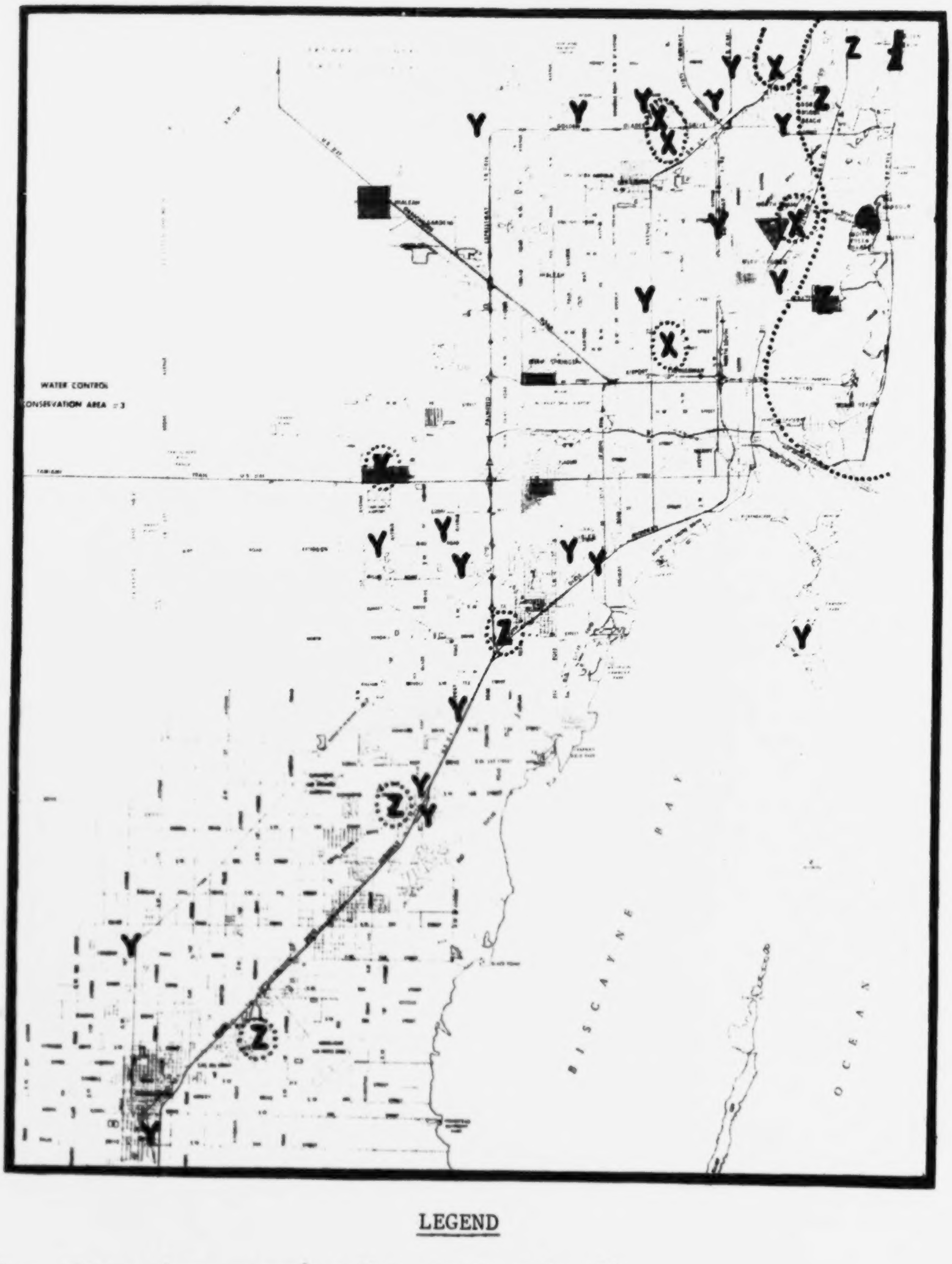
[a] See Table 53 for detailed listing of stops in each group.

[b] From Table 53.

[c] Based on U.S. Bureau of the Census major occupational groups: "White Collar" = professional, managerial, clerical and sales workers.

Exhibit 5

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF BOOKMOBILE STOPS BY USER CHARACTERISTICS



LEGEND

X = Stops where users' median age is under 30.
Y = Stops where users' median age is between 30 and 45.
Z = Stops where users' median age is over 45.

Patrons at the branches in each of these groups also differ, as would be expected, on median incomes, student status, proportions of retirees, and so on. The several library categories are distributed around the central city, with bookmobile stops following a similar pattern.

Residence and Library Use

An important question for planning purposes is the extent to which administrative divisions are crossed in the use of Dade libraries. For example, how much of the use of the Main Library in Miami comes from patrons who live in Hialeah, who do not contribute tax support to that library?

Due to the complexities of geography, administrative ties, and the large number of cities and institutions to be taken into account, dealing with this question can become a rather involved procedure. First, the appropriate geographic categories must be identified. These are, at minimum, the seven municipalities which maintain unaffiliated libraries, and which do not contribute tax support to the two large library systems (Miami Beach, Hialeah, Homestead, Miami Shores, North Miami Beach, Opa Locka, and North Miami) and all other places in the county combined. This latter group is so large and includes so many places of interest that it has been divided into ten subcategories, even though patrons in any of these places are all entitled to use the same libraries free of charge. The ten divisions are: the cities of Miami, Coral Gables, South Miami, Miami Springs, and West Miami; the communities of Kendall and Perrine; the three cities of Bal Harbour, Bay Harbor Islands, and Surfside combined (together these support a single library which has contracted with the Miami Public Library System); a vaguely defined area which respondents called "Southwest Miami," which might be part of the city as well as of the county; and all other remaining locations (except the seven unaffiliated municipalities) in Dade County.[19] One other category of some interest was identified in the library questionnaire: residence outside Dade County. The shorter bookmobile form did not ask for place of residence, so those respondents are not included in this portion of the analysis.

The next factor to identify is the classification of libraries. Here the "administrative grouping" discussed above has been used, which separates out the Main Library in Miami from all other branches of the Miami Public Library System; includes the Surf-Bal-Bay Library in that system; combines main libraries and branches in the cities of Hialeah and Miami Beach; combines the two private libraries; and lists all remaining libraries separately.

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[19] For a detailed list of all residential locations cited by respondents, see the appendix, Questionnaires and Marginals.

With these two procedures, the more than 1,900 possibilities for linkages between 69 different locations cited by respondents as their places of residence and 28 different libraries are reduced to a more manageable number: 18 locations and 13 libraries or groups of libraries, giving 234 possible combinations of residence and library use. The number of persons in each of these is given in Table 56.

The main characteristics of this data is that users do tend, in general, to use "their" library, whatever that library might be. For example, of the 594 respondents in the survey who said that they lived in Miami Beach, 503 were picked up at the Miami Beach Library or one of its branches. This does not mean that these are the only libraries that these 503 patrons use; the question of multiple library use will be taken up separately below.

When residents do not use "their" library, they are very likely to go to the Main Library in Miami. This is true of the persons in the unaffiliated communities as well as those residing elsewhere; of the 1,536 respondents who said they lived in those cities, 177, or almost 12%, were picked up in the survey at the Main Library. Some of these may have paid for card privileges at that library, but almost certainly some of them did not; one did not have to be a cardholder to be asked to respond.

Examining the information in Table 56 a different way, inspection of the columns of the table will show the residential distribution of all those surveyed at a particular library or group of libraries. For example, the 177 respondents surveyed at the Main Library who lived in the unaffiliated communities constitute 14% of all patrons of that library in the survey. Table 57 presents this data in detail for the Main Library and for all libraries. As can be seen, use of the Main Library comes from patrons living in all areas of the county. The residential distribution of these patrons is roughly similar to that of all respondents in the survey.

Table 58 reviews the same data in still another way. Each line of this table deals with those persons in a particular place who used "their" library or libraries; for example, the line for Miami Beach deals with the 503 persons surveyed at libraries in that city who also resided in Miami Beach. The first percentage refers to all persons in the survey living in Miami Beach; the second refers to all respondents surveyed at Miami Beach libraries. Thus, these 503 persons constitute 85% of all Miami Beach residents in the study and 85% of all users of Miami Beach libraries.

Results for other city-and-library combinations are not always so consistent. Beginning at the top of the table, those who lived in Miami or the Surf-Bal-Bay region and who were surveyed at a library in the Miami Public Library System (including the Main Library) constituted 90% of all persons surveyed who lived in those areas, but only 52% of all persons surveyed at these libraries. In short, Miami residents go to their own libraries, but a lot of other people go there as well.

Table 56

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE FOR DADE COUNTY LIBRARIES

Respondent's Place of Residence	Total All Libraries Combined	Main Branch Miami PLS	All Other Branches Miami PLS	Coral Gables Library	South Miami Library	Miami Springs Public Library	Miami Beach Library and Branches	Kennedy Library and Branches (Hialeah)	Lily Lawrence Bow Library (Homestead)	Brockway Memorial Library (Miami Shores)	Lafe Allen Memorial Library (N. Miami Beach)	May Anderson Memorial Library (Opa-Locka)	North Miami Library	Community Libraries: Coco Plum, Perrine
City of Miami[a]	1,820	499	1,138	72	35	4	8	19	4	11	-	1	2	27
Bal Harbour/Surfside[b]	175	5	161	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Southwest Miami[c]	419	124	163	65	59	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5
Coral Gables	596	55	61	416	19	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	43
South Miami	241	16	38	9	146	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	29
Miami Springs	225	8	4	1	1	204	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Miami	96	15	74	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perrine	76	7	12	7	11	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	37
Kendall	94	10	21	5	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
All other Dade County, except unaffiliated municipalities[d]	829	238	372	16	58	14	6	33	22	10	2	1	2	55
Unaffiliated:														
Miami Beach	594	68	21	-	1	-	503	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hialeah	525	12	9	-	-	3	-	496	1	4	-	-	-	-
Homestead	94	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-
Miami Shores	103	14	8	-	-	-	-	3	-	78	-	-	-	-
North Miami Beach	59	29	8	-	1	-	2	-	1	4	13	-	1	-
Opa Locka	53	10	5	1	7	-	-	5	-	1	-	24	-	-
North Miami	108	33	19	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	1	-	48	-
All places outside Dade County	279	90	90	6	3	-	66	12	6	1	-	5	-	-
Total Known Residents	6,386	1,244	2,205	604	395	228	593	579	119	115	16	31	53	204
Unknown Residence (no answer)	1,123	318	336	74	59	17	170	51	51	13	3	2	11	18
Total	7,509	1,562	2,541	678	454	245	763	630	170	128	19	33	64	222

[a] Includes the following responses for residence: "Miami," "Allapattah," "Coconut Grove," "Bay Point," "Bayshore," "Edison Center," "Lemon City," "Little River," "Shadowland," "Shenandoah," "Brownsville," and "Liberty City."

[b] Includes the responses "Bal Harbour," "Bal Harbour Island," "Harbor Island," and "Surfside."

[c] Includes the responses "Southwest," "Southwest Miami," "Southwest Area," "Southwest County."

[d] Includes the responses "Biscayne Park," "El Portal," "Florida City," "Golden Beach," "Hialeah Gardens," "Indian Creek," "Islandia," "North Bay Village," "Sweetwater," "Virginia Gardens," "Princeton," "Cutler Ridge," "Goulds," "Leisure City," "Westwood Lake," "Richmond Heights," "Palmetto Estates," "Redlands," "Naranja," "Modello," "Rockdale," "Coral Park," "Coral Bay Village," "Whispering Pines," "South Miami Heights," "South Dade," "Dadeland," "Westchester," "Biscayne Gardens," "Carol City," "Ojus," and various unincorporated areas in the county.

Table 57

DISTRIBUTION OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE FOR ALL LIBRARY RESPONDENTS AND FOR THOSE AT THE MAIN LIBRARY IN MIAMI

Respondent's Place of Residence[a]	Percent of those at...	
	All Libraries	Main Library, Miami
City of Miami	28%	40%
Bal Harbour/Surfside	3	-[b]
Southwest Miami	7	10
Coral Gables	9	4
South Miami	4	1
Miami Springs	4	1
West Miami	2	1
Perrine	1	1
Kendall	1	1
All other Dade County except unaffiliated municipalities	13	19
Unaffiliated municipalities		
Miami Beach	9	5
Hialeah	8	1
Homestead	1	1
Miami Shores	2	1
North Miami Beach	1	2
Opa Locka	1	1
North Miami	2	3
All places outside Dade County	4	7

a See notes, Table 56 for composition of categories.

b Less than one-half of one percent.

Table 58

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS OF RESPONDENTS
DADE COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES AND LIBRARIES

City and Library	Percent of Respondents Who:[a] ...Came to this Library, of all Respondents at this City	...Live in this City, of all Respondents at this Library
City of Miami, plus Bal Harbour/Surfside: Miami Public Library System[b]	90%	52%
Coral Gables: Coral Gables Public Lib.	70	69
South Miami: South Miami Public Library	61	37
Miami Springs: Miami Springs Public Lib.	91	89
All of the above cities, plus all the rest of Dade County, except unaffiliated municipalities: Miami Public Library System and Dade Public Library System	92	90
Unaffiliated Municipalities:		
Miami Beach: Miami Beach Public Library and Branches	85	85
Hialeah: J.F. Kennedy Library and its Branch	94	86
Homestead: Lily Lawrence Bow Memorial Library	87	69
Miami Shores: Brockway Memorial Lib.	76	68
North Miami Beach: Lafe Allen Memorial Library	22	81
Opa Locka: May Anderson Memorial Lib.	45	77
North Miami: North Miami Public Lib.	44	91

[a] Based on data in Table 56.

[b] Main Library and all branches.

(A good deal of this effect is due to use of the Main Library.) The same conclusion applies with even greater force to the South Miami Library; a majority of residents of that city were surveyed at that library, but these people constituted only 37% of all users at that location.

A different kind of outcome appears for the last three library-and-city combinations in Table 58. Here the libraries are patronized mostly by local residents, but these persons do not constitute even a majority of all users surveyed who lived in these cities. For North Miami Beach, fully 78% of the residents surveyed were picked up at libraries outside that community. Of course, the biases inherent in the administration of the survey may have affected these results. For example, if persons at the Lafe Allen Library in North Miami Beach were less likely to respond to the survey than patrons elsewhere, this would help account for the results depicted here.

Since the "typical user" classification is used for most of this report, the distribution of residence has been prepared for these groups of libraries. This is given in Table 59. Inspecting the lines of the table first, those who were surveyed at Group A libraries--those with predominately young patrons--live mostly in the City of Miami and in Hialeah. Group B patrons--those surveyed at libraries serving "typical users" aged between 30 and 45 and with 12 years or less median years of schooling--are very heavily concentrated in the city and in the portion of the county served by the Dade Library System. The same applies to the patrons at the "C" libraries, which serve the better-educated users. County residents do not figure nearly so heavily in the use of the Group D libraries, however. Here, where the typical user is over 45, most users live in the city, in Surf-Bal-Bay, or in Miami Beach. Aside from the Main Library, this is the only group which serves any appreciable number of persons residing outside the county.

Summarizing, the residential data shows that the bulk of users were surveyed at libraries which they support through taxes. Along with this, however, a fair amount of crossing of administrative lines does take place, particularly in the use of the Main Library in Miami.

Motives for Using Libraries

Why do the survey respondents come to the library? The library questionnaire provided a list of possible reasons; the most frequently cited of these are listed in Table 60, for all library patrons as well as for those at each "typical user" group of branches. Overall, about 46% of the users came to return books (some cited other reasons as well); this proportion falls sharply at the Main Library in Miami, where the size of the collection can be expected to draw more people for research purposes, as opposed to a visit for the purpose of obtaining materials to read at home. This same result applies to many of the other reasons listed in Table 60. For example, picking out general reading is cited much less frequently at the Main Library than elsewhere and studying is cited more frequently.

Table 59

PLACE OF LIBRARY USERS' RESIDENCE FOR FIVE GROUPS OF LIBRARIES

Respondent's Place of Residence*	All Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group D Libraries median age: over 45
City of Miami	1,820	499	208	478	401	234
Bal Harbour/Surfside	175	5	-	-	3	167
Southwest Miami	419	124	5	136	154	-
Coral Gables	596	55	2	24	514	1
South Miami	241	16	2	13	209	1
Miami Springs	225	8	9	206	2	-
West Miami	96	15	-	74	7	-
Perrine	76	7	-	3	66	-
Kendall	94	10	-	3	81	-
All other Dade County, except unaffiliated municipalities	829	238	76	236	190	89

* See notes, Table 56, for composition of categories.

(continued on next page)

Table 59
(continued)

Respondent's Place of Residence*	All Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group D Libraries median age: over 45
Unaffiliated:						
Miami Beach	594	68	-	3	3	520
Hialeah	525	12	502	6	4	1
Homestead	94	11	1	82	-	-
Miami Shores	103	14	4	-	78	7
North Miami Beach	59	29	15	1	6	8
Opa Locka	53	10	6	27	9	1
North Miami	108	33	3	3	54	15
All Places outside Dade County	279	90	12	26	24	127
Total Respondents with Known Place of Residence	6,386	1,244	845	1,321	1,805	1,171
Unknown Residence	1,123	318	120	176	236	273
Total	7,509	1,562	965	1,497	2,041	1,444

* See notes, Table 56, for composition of categories.

Among the groups, the libraries and branches with young patrons ("A") come closest to the pattern established at the Main Library; here is the second large concentration of student use in the county. The other branch groups are used more for general reading. The influx of older patrons at both the Main Library and at Group "D" branches shows up in the proportion of users who came to read magazines and newspapers, which rises at these two locations.

Library patrons (but not those of bookmobiles) were asked to provide additional information if they came to find specific materials or information. Table 60 also presents this data. Among those users, 64% sought such materials for personal reading, 29% for schoolwork. The schoolwork load was highest, as would be expected, at the Main Library and at the Group A libraries, where it made up 40% of those seeking specific materials. The converse pattern applies to those who desired items for personal use, where the libraries with many older patrons--Group D--have both fewer persons seeking anything specific and, of those, fewer expecting to use this kind of material for anything other than personal reading. The general level of demand seems to be a little lower at these libraries; if this is so, patrons should be more easily satisfied, and this appears to be the case. Satisfaction for those seeking specific items holds constant at around 67% at all libraries except those in Group D, where it rises slightly to 72%.

These questions were not asked of bookmobile patrons in exactly the same way. Where patrons at libraries were queried both about why they had come and, separately, about what they actually did while at the library (data on this latter item will be presented below), a single item in the bookmobile questionnaire was used which did not discriminate between motives and outcomes. Instead, respondents were simply asked "For what are you using the library?" The distribution of the most frequently cited responses is given in Table 61. No comparison of the exact distributions with responses at *libraries is possible* because the change in wording is too great; however, the pattern of responses seems to follow that of the library patrons, reading for pleasure being more frequently cited at the stops which serve older patrons, school use cited most frequently at those serving the younger patrons. The distribution of satisfaction differs from that of the libraries; here both stops serving the younger and older persons are more likely to have many satisfied users than the middle group. Probably student use of bookmobiles is much lower in level than student use of libraries, and hence more easily satisfied; another way of accounting for this is to suggest that people may have lower expectations for service at bookmobiles, and so may alter their standards accordingly.[20]

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[20] Certainly this expectation affected the consultants in designing the questionnaire; it was felt to be unreasonable to ask bookmobile people about such things as "studying in the library," "using card catalogs," and so on, for obvious reasons.

Table 60

MOTIVES FOR USING LIBRARIES FOR USERS AT FIVE GROUPS OF LIBRARIES

Reason for Coming to the Library	All Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group D Libraries median age: over 45
Percent of all respondents citing...						
Returning books or other library materials	46%	20%	41%	52%	57%	54%
Intending to pick out general reading	48	28	42	52	54	59
Intending to read magazines or newspapers	15	24	12	10	9	22
Just browsing around	12	10	14	13	13	11
Hoping to obtain a specific book	29	30	35	28	28	29
Hoping to obtain materials or information on a specific subject	29	39	38	24	27	22
Intending to study, using library materials	19	33	26	15	14	14

(continued on next page)

Table 60
(continued)

Reason for Coming to the Library	All Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group D Libraries median age: over 45
Of those seeking material or information, percent saying this is for...						
Personal reading	64%	52%	61%	66%	67%	77%
School work	29	40	40	29	23	15
Of those seeking material or information:						
Percent completely satisfied	67	68	67	65	65	72

Table 61

MOTIVES FOR USE OF BOOKMOBILES
FOR THREE GROUPS OF STOPS

Reasons for Using Bookmobile	All Stops Combined	Group X Stops median age: under 30	Group Y Stops median age: 30-45	Group Z Stops median age: over 45
Percent of all respondents citing...				
Reading for pleasure	57%	52%	57%	63%
To get information for personal use	22	22	22	22
To get information for school use	13	18	13	8
Percent of all respondents who found the traveling library completely satisfactory	68%	77%	65%	80%

When library respondents said they sought information or materials on a specific subject, the questionnaire asked them to indicate what subject. These were coded into Dewey Decimal major fields; the resulting distributions are presented in Table 62. Overall, geography and history are the most frequently cited subjects, followed by literature and rhetoric, the arts, technology and the social sciences, generalities (which includes reference works), and pure science. Within the several "typical user" groups, however, this pattern changes to some extent. Geography and history, for example, are cited still more frequently at libraries in the A, B, and C Groups, which commonly serve younger or middle-aged patrons, less frequently at the Main Library and at the Group D institutions, which have older "typical users." None of these effects are really pronounced; perhaps the most interesting one in the table is that for the arts subjects at Groups B and C, where "typical users" are matched on age but differ in that the "C" libraries tend to have better-educated patrons. Subject requests for material in the fine arts fall as low as 8% of all specific needs at B Group libraries, but account for 16% of these needs at the libraries in the C Group.

What of the outcomes when patrons requested items in a particular subject? Were they satisfied or not? Table 63 explores this question, presenting the correlation between seeking specific materials in a given subject and being "completely satisfied."[21] A positive correlation indicates association between seeking materials in some topic and being satisfied; a negative correlation, association between seeking materials and not being completely satisfied. The major impression given by the table is that of considerable dissatisfaction. Ignoring any correlations with a strength of less than plus or minus .20 as marginal (in other

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[21] The correlation coefficient used here is Q, defined in G. U. Yule and M. G. Kendall, An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics (London: Charles Griffin and Co., 1958), p. 30. A statistical interpretation is given by Leo A. Goodman and William H. Kruskal, "Measures of Association for Cross Classifications," Journal of the American Statistical Association, XLIX (1954), pp. 732-64. Q is appropriate for dichotomous data which does not meet the demands of normality and ratio scaling applied by more conventional measures. Among its properties are these: Q is a direct measure of the extent to which knowledge of one variable improves the ability to predict a second variable, compared to a simple random guess. If the first item is irrelevant, you can still do no better than guess, and Q will be zero. If all cases where the first variable is positive are also cases where the second is positive, prediction is improved maximally and Q will be +1.00. If the absence of this condition also perfectly predicts the positive state in the second item, Q will be -1.00. Example: the Q between satisfaction and seeking material in pure science is -.25; we may say that seeking material in this subject (as opposed to all the others) implies a more-than-usual probability of dissatisfaction. (We are indebted to Joe L. Spaeth of the National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, for this interpretation.)

Table 62

DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECT MATTER FOR REQUESTS FOR SPECIFIC MATERIALS OR INFORMATION FOR FIVE GROUPS OF LIBRARIES

Subject*	All Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group D Libraries median age: over 45
Fiction	3%	2%	2%	4%	2%	7%
Generalities	11	14	9	11	12	8
Philosophy	4	4	5	3	4	5
Religion	2	2	1	2	2	2
Social Science	12	16	11	11	10	15
Language	3	4	1	3	3	4
Pure Science	9	10	12	9	8	7
Technology	12	9	14	13	9	12
Arts	13	8	14	8	16	14
Literature and Rhetoric	14	16	14	16	14	14
Geography and History	18	14	18	20	20	13

* Categories derived from Dewey Decimal Major Group Codes.

Table 63

CORRELATION (YULE'S Q)[a] BETWEEN SEEKING SPECIFIC MATERIALS OR INFORMATION IN A GIVEN SUBJECT AND BEING "COMPLETELY SATISFIED" FOR FIVE GROUPS OF LIBRARIES

Subject[b]	All Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group D Libraries median age: over 45
Fiction	+.24	+.49	+.50	-.19	+.63	-.02
Generalities	+.12	+.25	+.68	-.23	+.36	-.18
Philosophy	-.46	-.54	-.04	-.42	-.37	-.74
Religion	-.43	-.11	-.72	-.65	-.47	-.54
Social Science	-.17	-.02	-.09	-.28	-.30	-.12
Language	-.17	-.35	—[c]	-.49	+.04	+.16
Pure Science	-.25	-.21	-.32	+.13	-.36	-.28
Technology	-.21	-.13	-.39	-.21	-.11	-.34
Arts	-.36	-.43	-.38	-.17	-.32	-.46
Literature and Rhetoric	-.31	-.31	-.11	-.44	-.30	-.44
Geography and History	-.27	-.25	+.02	-.36	-.30	-.38

[a] See text for derivation and computation of this statistic; in general, a Q of +1.0 indicates a perfect positive relationship; a Q of -1.0 indicates a perfect negative relationship; a Q of zero indicates no relationship.

[b] Dewey categories.

[c] No relationsihp, either positive or negative.

words, the association is not strong enough to justify comment), each "typical user" group shows a different set of results. Overall, there is some satisfaction with fiction, marked dissatisfaction when users seek materials in philosophy, religion, pure science, technology, the arts, literature and rhetoric, and geography and history.

At the Main Library, users are still more likely to exhibit satisfaction with fiction and also show some satisfaction with the materials classified under "generalities." They show a dissatisfied association for philosophy, materials in the language category, pure science, the arts, literature and rhetoric, and geography and history. At the Group A libraries, which have young "typical users," the pattern of satisfaction is the same, but subjects associated with dissatisfaction change to religion, pure science, technology, and the arts.

At Group B libraries, where "typical users" have median ages between 30 and 45 and median years of schooling of 12 or less, no subjects show a significant association with satisfaction. There are significant negative Q's, however, for every subject except fiction, pure science, and the arts. In the C Group, where users are somewhat better educated, the pattern changes again. As before, the subjects correlated with satisfaction are fiction and generalities; of the others, all but language and technology are associated with dissatisfaction.[22] Finally, at libraries with older "typical users" (Group D), no subjects are significantly associated with satisfaction; instead all categories except fiction, generalities, social science, and language show significant correlations with a lack of satisfaction.

In accounting for these effects, either of two alternative explanations may be worthy of consideration. First, satisfaction may simply be a function of the size and quality of a library's collections. On the other hand, an equally plausible case can be made that libraries with good collections are as likely or more likely to have dissatisfied patrons, because they will encounter more demanding users. Indeed, a good library will probably train its patrons to expect more service.[23] Probably both kinds of circumstances apply to the data in Table 63. Whatever the underlying conditions leading to satisfaction might be, the associations do indicate the special subject areas where changes are likely to result in the greatest perceived improvements.

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[22] Or at least a lack of complete satisfaction. The two terms have been used synonymously here, but it is understood that they are not exactly equivalent.

[23] This has been a consistent type of finding in research on other kinds of institutions. See, for example, Erving Goffman, Asylums (Garden City: Anchor, 1961), or Elihu Katz and S. N. Eisenstadt, "Some Sociological Observations on the Response of Israeli Organizations to New Immigrants," Administrative Science Quarterly, V (1965), pp. 113-133.

To again summarize: respondents to this survey typically use Dade library resources to pursue personal interests, largely general reading. Student uses are important factors at both the Main Library and at the Group A libraries. When users seek information or materials in some specific subject field, their needs span a wide variety of topics; these patrons are generally less likely to say that they are completely satisfied with their search than are others.

Using Libraries in Dade County

When library respondents sought specific materials and indicated that they were not completely satisfied, the questionnaire requested that they indicate exactly what problems they encountered and what future plans they might have to obtain their materials. The tabulation of these items is given in Table 64. The two most common problems referred to inadequacies in collections: material not on the library shelves (48% of all those citing problems) or simply not enough materials of the desired kind in the library (44% of those citing problems). These results do not change in any major way when different groups of Dade libraries are examined, although the Main Library is a little less prone to the charge of insufficient materials (some differences of this sort were certainly to be expected, in view of the much greater size of the collection at that library; again, however, those users may well have greater expectations for service than patrons elsewhere).

With respect to plans, the most common response was a declaration of intent to come back to the same library and try again. Rather than reserve a book, however, the Dade patrons prefer to try another library. The users at the "A" libraries, typically young, are least likely to use the reserve service, while the D Group patrons, typically older, and most likely to make use of this strategy. Both of these groups are less likely to say that they will try another library.

All the library patrons were asked to indicate what they actually did while at the library, whether or not they were seeking specific items. Again, the most frequently cited responses have been tabulated and are presented in Table 65. Overall, the most common feature of these visits is asking for assistance from a librarian. This is particularly true at the Main Library, where 56% of all patrons reported doing this while visiting the library. The other very frequent action is checking out books; 45% of the patrons take some materials home with them. This outcome was least frequent at the Main Library, most frequent at the two middle-age "typical user" library groups. "Research" kinds of activity--using reference books, card catalogs, consulting specific b-oks or magazines--were most frequent at the Main Library. Activities with particular attraction for older persons were most common at the Main Library and at Group D libraries (reading new issues of magazines and newspapers), while browsing around was least likely at the Main Library, most common at libraries in the two middle-age "typical user" categories.

Table 64

FOR THOSE WHO SOUGHT SPECIFIC MATERIALS OR INFORMATION AND WHO WERE NOT COMPLETELY SATISFIED: PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND FUTURE PLANS FOR FIVE GROUPS OF LIBRARIES

Problems and Plans	All Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group D Libraries median age: over 45
Percent of those not completely satisfied who stated that...						
Material wanted was not not on library shelves	48%	48%	49%	47%	51%	44%
Couldn't find the material wanted	21	21	29	20	18	22
Material in the library was on too elementary a level	10	8	13	10	12	9
Material in the library was out of date	10	13	8	8	10	8
Library didn't have enough material of this kind	44	36	49	46	44	46

(continued on next page)

Table 64
(continued)

Problems and Plans	All Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group D Libraries median age: over 45
Plan to make further effort to obtain this material:						
Asked library to reserve it	16%	15%	11%	19%	14%	22%
Will come back another day and try again	39	43	44	33	36	38
Will go to another library personally	32	29	28	35	35	27

Table 65

ACTUAL USES OF LIBRARY RESOURCES AND FACILITIES FOR FIVE GROUPS OF LIBRARIES

Uses of the Library	All Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group D Libraries median age: over 45
Percent of Respondents who...						
Consulted a librarian for help	46%	56%	43%	42%	44%	45%
Used reference books	21	33	23	18	17	17
Used card catalogs	33	37	35	31	36	23
Consulted specific books or magazines	25	36	28	21	21	22
Read new issues of magazines or newspapers	17	22	14	13	12	25
Just browsed around	23	16	27	25	27	22
Checked out books or periodicals	45	30	40	53	52	48

Respondents were also asked to indicate whether or not they encountered other kinds of problems in using libraries: noisiness, difficulty finding a place to work, and so on. Comparatively few persons cited such problems, listed in Table 66. If they did complain, they tended to restrict themselves to a single item, although they could indicate dissatisfaction in a number of ways. Problems with noise and library arrangements were the most frequent, and were particularly likely to be mentioned at the Main Library or at Group A libraries.

How often do people use these resources? Results for library respondents are presented in Table 67. The questionnaire included a separate response for those making their first visit; these were most frequent at the Main Library. First visitors were then excluded from the consideration of the extent of repeated trips to the library, so that the analysis would be confined to past experience. Very frequent use--once a week or more--is typical of about 44% of all respondents, and is especially pronounced at the Group D libraries, which serve so many older patrons. Overall, more than 80% of these users visit the library at least once a month. The same pattern is characteristic of bookmobile users, shown in Table 68.

Again, it seems useful to see what interactions there might be between the satisfaction of these patrons and other characteristics tapped in the survey. Correlations, again using Yule's Q as a measure of association, were run between satisfaction and frequency of use, and between satisfaction and the reasons for a library visit, for both libraries and bookmobile stops. The results are shown in Tables 69 and 70.

Looking first at fixed facilities, the results show clearly how a result for all respondents can conceal interesting variations among the groups of branches. Most outcomes are not reliable if the plus-or-minus .20 criterion previously adopted is used; at minimum, however, it is apparent that the overall result of no association between satisfaction and being a first user does not hold at the Group D libraries, where "typical users" are older; first visitors at these libraries tend to be dissatisfied. The data seem to suggest that these respondents have already sorted themselves out, so that satisfaction leads to repeated use and dissatisfaction to infrequent use.

Looking at the reasons for library use, the significant relationships are again small in number. There is pronounced dissatisfaction among those patrons who came to pursue schoolwork; this is especially true of those surveyed at Group B libraries (middle median age, median education less than 12 years) and at Group D libraries (older median age). Overall, there are no other significant instances of dissatisfaction; but when individual groups are examined, exceptions to this result turn up for those attempting to satisfy job-oriented needs, at Group A branches (where users are typically young) and at Group D branches. Satisfaction is consistently exhibited only by those who came to the library to find personal reading; this is most pronounced at the Main Library and at the Group B branches.

Table 66

OTHER DIFFICULTIES IN USING LIBRARIES FOR FIVE GROUPS OF LIBRARIES

Difficulties	All Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group D Libraries median age: over 45
Percent of all respondents[a] who said that...						
The library is too noisy	3%	5%	4%	2%	2%	4%
It's hard to figure out the arrangement of the library	3	5	6	4	2	1
The library is uncomfortable	2	3	2	1	3	1
It's hard to find a place to sit in the library	2	4	1	-[b]	2	1
Percent of all respondents[a] who cited any difficulties at all[c]	14%	22%	17%	11%	11%	9%

[a] In these percentages those who did not answer are retained in the percentage base, unlike other tables in this report. To exclude the NA's would result in percents based only on those who chose to cite a difficulty, and consequently would give a spurious impression of widespread dissatisfaction.

[b] Less than one-half of one percent.

[c] Possible replies include those selected above, plus a number of less frequently chosen others: complaints about staff, getting material from stacks, etc. See questionnaire.

Table 67

FREQUENCY OF USE
FOR FIVE GROUPS OF LIBRARIES

Frequency of Use	All Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group D Libraries median age: over 45
Percent of all respondents visiting the library for the first time	7%	10%	8%	6%	7%	5%
Of all respondents who have visited this library before, percent...						
Who come once a week or more	44%	42%	38%	39%	39%	62%
Who come once or twice a month	40	36	41	44	45	31
Who come less often than once a month	16	22	20	17	15	7

Table 68

FREQUENCY OF BOOKMOBILE USE FOR THREE GROUPS OF STOPS

Frequency	All Stops Combined	Group X Stops median age: under 30	Group Y Stops median age: 30-45	Group Z Stops median age: over 45
Of all respondents, percent...				
Who come once a week	56%	68%	52%	69%
Who come every two weeks	27	21	28	23
Who come once a month	13	7	15	6
Who come infrequently	4	4	4	2

Table 69

CORRELATION (YULE'S Q)[a] BETWEEN BEING "COMPLETELY SATISFIED" AND FREQUENCY OF USE, REASON FOR USE FOR FIVE GROUPS OF LIBRARIES

	All Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group D Libraries median age: over 45
I. Frequency:						
Correlation of satisfaction with being a...						
First user	-[b]	+.17	-.19	-.04	+.02	-.22
Once a week user	+.16	+.19	+.11	+.16	+.15	+.17
Once or twice per month user	-.09	-.16	+.05	+.02	-.11	-.14
Less frequent user	-.19	-.18	-.17	-.21	-.13	-.29
II. Reasons for use:						
Correlation of satisfaction with use of the library for...						
Personal reading	+.18	+.21	+.02	+.32	+.17	+.17

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[a] For explanation of Q, see text and footnote (a), Table 63.

[b] No relationship, either positive or negative.

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Table 69
(continued)

	All Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group D Libraries median age: over 45
Family reading	-.02	-.07	-.04	-.07	_[b]	_[b]
School work	-.38	-.33	-.39	-.46	-.14	-.47
Job-connected work	-.13	-.11	-.32	+.16	-.02	-.43

b No relationship, either positive or negative.

Table 70

CORRELATION (YULE'S Q)[a] FOR BOOKMOBILES BETWEEN BEING "COMPLETELY SATISFIED" AND FREQUENCY OF USE, REASONS FOR USE FOR THREE GROUPS OF STOPS IN DADE

	All Stops Combined	Group X Stops median age: under 30	Group Y Stops median age: 30-45	Group Z Stops median age: over 45
I. Frequency:				
Correlation of satisfaction with being a...				
Once a week user	+.18	+.36	+.09	+.26
Once every two week user	-.14	-.39	-.07	-.26
Once a month user	-.09	-.35	-[b]	-.35
Infrequent user	-.23	+.09	-.30	+1.00
II. Reasons for use:				
Correlation of satisfaction with use of the bookmobile for...				
Reading for pleasure	-.05	+.03	-.02	-.03
Obtaining information for personal use	-.18	-.27	-.17	-.15
Obtaining information for school use	-.32	-.26	-.29	-.54
Obtaining information for job use	-.19	-.78	-.09	-.51

a For explanation of Q, see text and footnote (a), Table 63.

b No relationship, either positive or negative.

The patterns for bookmobile users are similar. Those who are least satisfied tend not to return (the perfect positive association between satisfaction and infrequent use of Group Z stops--those with the older patrons--is perfectly valid as far as this data goes, but it should be mentioned that there were only three of these "infrequent" users in this group of stops). Reviewing the reasons for bookmobile use, it may be recalled that in Table 61 the data indicated high general satisfaction, particularly in the two extreme age groups of stops. The satisfaction item in the bookmobile questionnaire applied to all respondents, not just to those (as in the library questionnaire) who were seeking specific materials, and it is apparent that those who sought such information in the bookmobiles were considerably less likely to indicate satisfaction than were the other bookmobile patrons.

Before moving on to other parts of the survey, it may be useful at this juncture to take note of some data gathered in 1964 in Dade County which compared the satisfaction of residents among several kinds of services and facilities. Again not based on a sample survey, the information is nonetheless of interest because it provides a benchmark for an evaluation of libraries. Presented in Table 71, the data show that libraries fell in about the same class of public acceptance as did the "general appearance" of local facilities and services, ahead of playgrounds, parks, and transit service, but far behind schools and shopping facilities. The same conclusions apply to the residents' ratings of the distance they had to travel to reach these facilities.

Summarizing this section, the Dade library survey respondents were most likely to cite inadequate collections as the main problems encountered in a search for specific materials. Other problems in library use were cited by only a small number of persons. The most common activity in library visits is seeking the help of librarians; "research" and student uses are pronounced at the Main Library. Almost half of all respondents checked out materials to take home. Most users patronize their library or bookmobile stop fairly frequently, at least once a month; the least satisfied patrons are less likely to make frequent visits.

Getting to the Library

In planning for library use, a matter of some interest is the pattern of travel to and from these institutions. The questionnaires dealt with this in some detail; results for library users are given in Table 72. About two-thirds of the respondents made their trip solely to visit the library. Fully 80% of the users started from home, the bulk of the rest coming either from work or school. None of these outcomes varied in any dramatic fashion within the various user groups.

The different groups do vary, however, in the mode of travel used by patrons. Overall, most users drive to the library (67%), while the next largest group walk (22%). At the Main Library, however, only 47% drive while 30% take the bus. This is the only group using public transportation to any appreciable extent. In the other groups, patrons

Table 71

LIBRARIES VERSUS OTHER FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN DADE COUNTY: COMPARATIVE SATISFACTION[a]

Facilities and Services	Percent of residents who rated this feature as generally "good"[b]	Percent of residents who rated distance to this facility as "satisfactory"[b]
Libraries	52%	64%
Other facilities or services		
Schools		
Elementary	83%	94%
Junior High	73	84
High School	73	77
Recreation		
Playgrounds	49	64
Parks	47	59
Shopping areas	72	87
Transit service	41	63
Streets and sidewalks		
Condition	45	-[c]
Maintenance	45	-[c]
General appearance	54	-[c]

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[a] Data from tabulations of an attitudinal questionnaire administered by the Dade County Planning Department in 1964.

[b] Those with no opinion are excluded from the percentage base.

[c] Not applicable.

Table 72

GETTING TO THE LIBRARY FOR FIVE GROUPS OF LIBRARIES

	All Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group D Libraries median age: over 45
I. Percent of all respondents whose trip was solely to visit the library	67%	64%	67%	70%	61%	70%
II. Percent of all respondents whose trip started from...						
Home	80%	74%	73%	82%	82%	84%
Work	8	11	7	7	8	6
School	8	8	16	7	5	4
III. Percent of all respondents who traveled by...						
Automobile	67%	47%	68%	78%	86%	51%
Bus	8	30	3	2	2	6
Walked	22	23	25	17	10	42

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Table 72
(continued)

	All Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group D Libraries median age: over 45
IV. Median distance traveled to get to the library (miles)	1.7	4.8	1.1	1.4	2.6	1.0
V. Median time taken to get to the library (minutes)	10	24	8	8	9	10

are especially likely to drive to the two middle-age groups of branches (B and C), especially likely to walk to the Group D branches where patrons are older. Data is also available for the distance traveled and the time consumed in these trips. Those going to the Main Library are highest on both figures, as would be expected: they travel almost five miles and take a median time of 24 minutes to do so. For users at the other groups of branches, distance is much shorter, around one-two miles, and travel times run about ten minutes or less.

For bookmobile users, trips typically start and end at home, although more than a quarter of these patrons expected to do some shopping after leaving the bookmobile. Almost 80% drive, but this proportion goes down somewhat for both those at the younger "typical user" stops which include many students, and for those at the older "typical user" stops, where more patrons walk. The distance traveled is uniformly short --less than a mile in all cases. Median travel times to bookmobiles run about eight minutes and do not vary among the three groups of stops (see Table 73).

The bookmobile questionnaire included a special set of questions designed to take advantage of the fact that stops can be changed easily. Patrons were asked if the traveling library came often enough, and if it arrived at a convenient time of day. Responses were very favorable, with 83% of all respondents satisfied with the frequency and 92% satisfied with the time of these stops. This data is presented in Table 74.

What were the reasons cited for this satisfaction? The respondents were asked to indicate whether or not the bookmobile service was convenient, and to state their reasons for their choice. So few indicated inconvenience that these have not been tabulated here. The primary convenience factor appears to be proximity to home, followed by proximity to shopping and the ability to find a place to park.

Using Other Libraries

Table 75 examines the effect of this proximity to home along with an indicator of dissatisfaction with collections, to see if these go together with the use of libraries other than the one where the respondent was surveyed. Overall, about 73% of the respondents said that the library where they were surveyed was the one closest to their residence; of the rest, the majority gave "bigger and had more material" as a reason for going further afield. Thirty-eight percent had used other libraries in the county within the last year. The special use of the Main Library is particularly marked in this table; for its patrons, only 37% say this is the nearest library (these could be partly made up of patrons who go only to this library and who may be unaware of the existence of "their" branch). Of those who do know of a closer library, 76% come to the Main Branch anyway because of its size and collections.

Table 73

GETTING TO THE BOOKMOBILE FOR THREE GROUPS OF STOPS

	All Stops Combined	Group X Stops median age: under 30	Group Y Stops median age: 30-45	Group Z Stops median age: over 45
I. Percent of all respondents whose trip started from...				
Home	76%	76%	75%	78%
Shopping	9	3	10	8
School	4	12	4	1
Work	5	4	5	6
II. Percent of all respondents who traveled by...				
Automobile	79%	67%	83%	69%
Walked	16	23	12	29
III. Median distance traveled to get to the bookmobile (miles)	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7
IV. Median time taken to get to the bookmobile (minutes)	8	8	8	8
V. Percent of all respondents who, after leaving the bookmobile, will go...				
Home	62%	76%	60%	63%
Shopping	26	10	29	26

Table 74

CONVENIENCE OF BOOKMOBILE SERVICE
FOR THREE GROUPS OF STOPS

	All Stops Combined	Group X Stops median age: under 30	Group Y Stops median age: 30-45	Group Z Stops median age: over 45
Percent of all respondents who agree that...				
The bookmobile comes often enough	83%	92%	81%	84%
The bookmobile comes at a convenient time of the day	92	90	93	91
Percent of all respondents who agreed that the bookmobile is convenient because it's...				
Close to home	44%	55%	42%	48%
Close to shopping	20	11	21	22
Close to school	5	8	5	3
Easy to park a car nearby	20	19	20	21

Table 75

PROXIMITY TO HOME, IMPORTANCE OF SIZE AND THE USE OF OTHER LIBRARIES FOR FIVE GROUPS OF LIBRARIES

	All Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group Libraries median age: over 45
I. Percent of all respondents who were visiting the library closest to their home	73%	37%	79%	87%	79%	84%
II. Of those respondents not at the library closest to home: percent coming to a different library because it was bigger and had more material	54%	76%	32%	32%	37%	46%
III. Percent of all respondents who have used a library in Dade in the last 12 months other than the one visited at the time of the survey	38%	36%	43%	43%	42%	28%

When patrons use other libraries, where do they go? Respondents to both the bookmobile and library questionnaires were asked to name the libraries they had visited. These were coded and the final tabulation appears in Table 76. The data provide impressive confirmation of the pattern of library use in the county which has already been described. At the Main Library, users of "other libraries" are distributed across all other groups, verifying the impression of the drawing power of this library. In each of the other groups, respondents say they use the Main Library or the other libraries within the same "typical user" category. Main branch users are also quite likely to have used academic or special libraries, which is consistent with the kinds of needs these patrons have revealed, the patrons of the "Group A" branches (with relatively young users) are especially likely to cite the "other," unspecified libraries. Since the latter are mostly school libraries, this is consistent with what has been previously shown for those patrons.

Conclusion: The Importance of the Main Branch in Dade County

In the survey of library patrons, almost 20% of all respondents were picked up at one library: the Main Library of the Miami Public Library System. Almost 14% of the patrons of this library were from persons living in communities unaffiliated with the Miami System; only 40% of its patrons could be clearly identified as residents of the City of Miami. Furthermore, it was found that 37% of the respondents elsewhere who used other libraries said that they used the Main Library. Since the total number of persons using other libraries is 3,361,[24] this adds a very sizable contingent of Main Library patrons to the study: 1,229 to be exact. In other words, of all persons queried in either the library or bookmobile questionnaires, 2,791 or almost a third of all persons surveyed, were either picked up at the Main Library or else had used that library within the past 12 months.

Survey results are seldom unambiguous, but in this instance it seems apparent that the importance of the Main Library can hardly be understated. When it is recalled that typical user demands in Dade tend to be for personal and recreational purposes, it seems likely that those with more pressing needs depend very heavily on this one major resource.

SUMMARY

This chapter has presented a profile of the public libraries in Dade County. The dominant impression left by this profile is that of a geographic area with widely varying levels of library service, ranging from a relatively substantial and sophisticated program provided by the Miami Public Library to a most unsatisfactory and thoroughly inadequate level in some of the smaller non-affiliated municipalities. There are,

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[24] See appendix, Questionnaires and Marginals.

Table 76

USE OF OTHER LIBRARIES FOR FIVE GROUPS OF LIBRARIES AND FOR BOOKMOBILES

Other Libraries Used	All Stops And Libraries Combined	Main Library, Miami Public Library System	Group A Libraries median age: under 30	Group B Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: 12 years or less	Group C Libraries median age: 30-45, median education: over 12 years	Group D Libraries median age: over 45	Groups X, Y, Z All Bookmobile Respondents
Of those who have visited any library other than the one where they were surveyed, percent who...[a]							
Used the Main Branch	37%	-[b]	34%	52%	51%	56%	18%
Used Group A Libraries	8	9	32	5	1	4	1
Used Group B Libraries	19	28	12	29	16	9	14
Used Group C Libraries	24	33	6	22	37	8	23
Used Group D Libraries	11	22	3	5	3	36	6
Used Bookmobiles	5	2	None	1	2	1	26
Used academic or special libraries[c]	23	38	25	18	29	12	7
Used some other library[d]	28	32	40	31	27	19	17
Average number of other Libraries cited by those who used them	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.1[e]

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[a] Total will add to more than 100%, since respondents may cite more than one library.

[b] Does not apply--only one institution in this category, hence such respondents would be citing library where surveyed as an "other." 149 citations were of this nature and have been excluded from this tabulation.

[c] Mostly academic libraries. See Appendix, Questionnaires and Marginals, for detail.

[d] Includes school libraries, plus other unspecified; see Appendix, Questionnaires and Marginals, for detail.

[e] Smaller number for bookmobiles may be an artifact of questionnaire construction. See text and Appendix, Questionnaires and Marginals.

in addition, the intermediate levels of an admittedly inadequate program of providing service where none existed before, the fair library service of most of the cities providing service for themselves, to the substantial quality of service being provided in Miami Beach and perhaps North Miami and Hialeah.

These variations exist at almost every activity directly related to library service. In terms of financial support for library service, there exists a very wide range of differences between the library agencies. Even excluding the agencies providing the greatest and least support, the range still runs from $1.76 to $4.21 per capita. For the most part, this difference is reflected in every aspect of library service. The single most expensive item in any library budget is usually for personnel, and this might account for from 50 to 75% of the total budget. Where a library is supported at a higher level, it can afford more and better qualified personnel. This in turn is reflected in programming, book selection and maintenance of collection, and in direct service to the library patron. Under these conditions then, it can be said that there is a direct relationship between level of support and quality of service, and these vary greatly in Dade County.

The fact that there is no functioning library system for all of the county points directly to deficiencies which would not exist otherwise. Though the Miami Public Library does not yet satisfy all the requirements that would make it a really superior library system, it certainly does provide a high level of service. Most importantly, its main building is already a major resource center, and in its personnel it possesses a strong reservoir of library professionals. In actuality it serves as the resource center for all the county, but not on a formal basis and with no adequate compensation. If this resource were available, legally, formally, and actually to all libraries in the county, and were it permitted to build up its strength on that basis, the entire profile of library service throughout the county would be different and for the better.

Without this central resource, however, the inadequacies that do exist among many of the smaller non-affiliated libraries are intensified. Not only do most of them not possess the resources to satisfy their own basic book distribution needs, but they do not have access to the major resources that might otherwise be available.

Chapter IV

PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter is divided into two sections. The first describes the current problems of the present approach to public library services in Dade County, while the second presents a series of recommendations aimed at improving the nature and calibre of services that will be available to the county's residents and visitors in the future.

CURRENT PROBLEMS

An assessment of the quantity and quality of available public library resources and services in light of the evolving characteristics of the county itself leads to the identification of three major needs: first, the extension of the full range of library services to the residents of those areas that are now only minimally served; second, the upgrading of existing programs of library service where these are inadequate; and third, the provision of suitable library services to segments of the population with special informational needs. These three problems confronting those responsible for the continued development of an acceptable level of public library services in Dade County are discussed in more detail below.

Extension

As was shown in Chapter II, Dade County is a relatively young yet rapidly developing area. Various governmental services have had difficulty in meeting even the minimal needs of the expanding population. This situation has been particularly acute in the unincorporated areas of the county, where the provisions of municipal services could not keep pace with the speed of urbanization.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the need for public library services has only rarely been viewed with a sense of urgency. Of the 27 municipalities in Dade County, 11 maintain library facilities in some form, while three others share in the maintenance of the one facility serving them jointly. The other 13 municipalities and the entire unincorporated area are without permanent library facilities designed primarily for the use of their residents. Although several branches of the Miami Public Library and other facilities affiliated with this library through contract are heavily used by residents from these jurisdictions, these outlets were not, for the most part, designed to serve these persons and have difficulty in meeting these added pressures for service. In any case, only a small portion of the residents of the areas without fixed library facilities are within reasonable distance of these agencies. In summary, approximately 400,000 of the county's present population of 1,200,000 do not have immediate access to any library services other than what is available from the bookmobiles.

Bookmobile service must be considered the most minimal kind of library service. Unquestionably, it is often the only way of providing any library service at all where low population density over a large area mitigates against the establishment of a fixed facility. Nonetheless, bookmobile services are not comparable to those which can be made available in a library building. The bookmobile collection is generally smaller than that of even the smallest branch and cannot contain any but the barest number of reference works. The bookmobile itself does not provide patrons with the space or leisure to pursue any particular interest or project. This is not to say that high quality materials are not circulated from bookmobiles, or that skilled professional help to provide assistance to patrons is not available on these vehicles. It is just to say that bookmobiles cannot substitute for total library services where such can and should be provided.

There are several areas throughout the county where the lack of permanent library facilities is most acute. The greatest concentration of those without direct access to a library building is in the northern part of the county, while the largest area without permanent facilities is the southern part of the county between South Miami and Homestead. In the north, where the majority of the unaffiliated municipal libraries have been established, the problem is largely one of legal access; in the south, it is one of physical access. The problem is no less serious in the area south of the International Airport and west of Miami. For the many residents of this area, the only facilities available are the branches of the Miami Public Library located on the western fringes of the city.

Thus, there is a crucial need to provide quality library services to the many residents of the county who are only partially served or not served at all.

Upgrading Existing Services

The quality of existing services in Dade County varies greatly from library to library. The differences in quality are reflected in the resources made available to the patron, measured by the size of the collection, rates of acquisition and withdrawal, the number of periodicals received, the professional quality of the staff and the adequacy of the building facility. The causes for these differences can usually be ascribed to two major factors: the priority the community attaches to library service (measured primarily by financial support), and the size of the community being served. Communities with small populations often find that the cost of providing an adequate collection and staff is prohibitive. On the other hand, population size alone does not assure adequate library service. It merely lessens the cost per capita for an adequate program.

None of the libraries in Dade County are presently meeting all the standards recommended either by the American Library Association or the Florida Library Association. Setting aside for the moment the clear implication in both these sets of standards that only libraries that participate in a system and have access to a central resource can provide quality library service, the public libraries in Dade County still fall far short of that which is recommended for the populations they exist to serve. Though one library or another might be meeting or even exceeding certain of the standards, our total assessment is that the public libraries in the county together fall short of being adequate. By no means is this meant in a condemnatory manner. Indeed, a few of the libraries in Dade County are providing a very high level of service, if short of standards, especially when measured in terms of what libraries in other locations are doing.

Miami and Miami Beach have been supporting their libraries at a fairly high per capita level and their residents have enjoyed the benefits of better services. The third of the large cities providing unaffiliated library service in Dade County, Hialeah, has been making rapid strides in improving the calibre of available library services during the past five years, though its per capita support and library resources are still well below what prevails in the other two cities. There is great variation in the services being provided by the cities of North Miami and North Miami Beach, which, in terms of population, rank about midway among the cities providing library services to their residents. This might be due to the fact that the library in North Miami is much older than the one in North Miami Beach. Moreover, the two cities have experienced very different rates of growth. The population of North Miami multiplied approximately 3-1/2 times since 1950, while that of the city of North Miami Beach multiplied more than 12 times in that same period. The two cities support their libraries at different levels, with North Miami providing $2.42 per capita and North Miami Beach providing $1.95, and the services and resources that are available generally reflect this disparity. On the other hand, the library building in North Miami Beach is new and quite attractive and superior to that in North Miami.

Three municipalities with populations of about 10,000 persons are providing service through libraries not affiliated either with the county or with Miami: Miami Shores, Homestead and Opa Locka. Observations made in the course of this study support a conclusion that only Miami Shores is providing service that might be considered at all adequate. The library in Miami Shores meets or exceeds many of the standards recommended for populations of its size. The buildings in Miami Shores, although older than most, is attractive and appears to suit the library's patrons. The major concern of this library is that it cannot meet from its own resources the more serious research needs that it might be called upon to satisfy.

The two other small unaffiliated libraries, those in Homestead and Opa Locka, are far from meeting even the most elementary informational needs of the residents of these municipalities. From the point of view of size, age and usefulness of collection, professionalism of staff, and adequacy of facility, a very great effort will have to be made before these libraries will begin to approach a level of adequacy. Some municipal awareness of these circumstances has been evidenced. Opa Locka has built a new library building, although it has not yet decided exactly how it will be operated.

The libraries in municipalities contracting with the City of Miami either directly or through the county are treated operationally as branches of the Miami Public Library, and because of their access to the major resources and the professional personnel of the main library of the City of Miami, are better able to serve their patrons than many of the unaffiliated libraries. The principal shortcoming of three of these libraries is the inadequacy of their library facilities. The Surf-Bal-Bay Library, the Miami Springs Library, and the South Miami Library are all far too small to be able to provide their patrons with a full range of quality library services. The fourth library, the one in Coral Gables, should perhaps be considered somewhat separately. This city has a population of approximately 40,000 persons which makes it the fourth largest in Dade County. Coral Gables has always been able to maintain a very high level of governmental services, which is probably both a cause and effect of its having a better educated and wealthier populace than most of the other communities in Dade County. The library had for a long time been serving its population from a very small facility. This limited the size of the collection and the kind of services the library could provide the community. Nonetheless, the collection seems to be notably strong and when the Coral Gables library moves to its new large facility early in 1969, the quality of its services may be expected to improve markedly. In all the contracting libraries there have been major improvements since their affiliation, particularly regarding improvements in the collection and in the availability of professional personnel.

Special Informational Needs

The public libraries in Dade County have failed to respond adequately to the informational needs of several major segments of the population: the disadvantaged, immigrants and tourists.

Serving the Disadvantaged. Although the public library exists to serve the public directly, it has generally been among those governmental agencies which have done the least to aid the disadvantaged. This reflects its historical orientation, which has focused primarily on the arts of reading for pleasure and self-education. This emphasis has, in turn, led to a certain irrational concern with matters of "traffic" and "circulation," which concern has all too frequently become imbedded in the library's budget requests and justifications. Since better educated middle-class areas tend to use libraries more, public libraries have tended to concentrate their services in those areas. Many librarians have, however, increasingly felt uneasy with the implications of this one-sided approach to service and have welcomed the growing awareness of the need to provide library services to the disadvantaged, who are virtually almost all non-users of the library in the conventional sense. Thus, there has been a great searching, particularly in the past few years, of ways to make the library a more dynamic institution, one which actively seeks to provide meaningful service to those with whom the library has had little or no previous contact. Various programs have evolved, with varying degrees of success. The basic goal of all of these efforts has been to place materials which the disadvantaged person might want in locations which he might visit, and to provide the kinds of staff services which might motivate the use of these materials.

In Dade County, various initial efforts have been made in the area of service to the disadvantaged, but much remains to be done. Traditional library services through branches or bookmobiles are available in several disadvantaged areas, but they are not well patronized by adults. The Dixie Park branch of the Miami Public Library, for example, is used almost exclusively by children. The librarian who has served in that community for a period of time has noted that few of these children, including those who have formed great attachments to the library, use its facilities when they reach maturity.

The Miami Public Library and the County Library Advisory Board have been providing some library services in cooperation with the poverty program agencies in Dade County. Primarily, this has taken the form of maintaining collections of books in EOPI Centers, the multi-function community centers in poverty areas. Both the Miami Public Library and the County Library Advisory Board have been looking for ways to serve the disadvantaged, and have applied to the Florida Library and Historical Commission for a supplemental program grant to help cover the cost of a project in the Model Cities or some other disadvantaged area. The program calls for the establishment of a library facility which would have the following characterisitcs, according to the grant application:

1. The physical location in an area that would be as accessible as possible to the residents. It should be located in the direct flow of community activity and perhaps have other services used by the residents located in, or adjacent to, the library.

2. The facility would be attractive with bright colors, well-lighted, and inviting to passersby. Hours of service would coincide with the expressed needs of the community.

3. Other activities would be provided for, both planned and unplanned, such as movies, story hours, discussion groups, and recreational materials (i.e., puzzles, card games, etc.).

4. Provision would be made for records with listening facilities. Music would include classical and semi-classical as well as jazz and popular.

5. Meeting room space would be provided for community groups and activities.

6. The possibility of including office space for other community service such as job referral, housing, etc., could be considered.

7. Books would be much in evidence with emphasis on paperbacks and highly visual displays. The collection would be strong in Negro history and culture. Adult self-help materials such as elementary math, Arco Civil Service manuals, and typing books would be included. A strong basic reference collection including encyclopedias and reference materials would be needed. Typewriters for public use might be included.

8. A "quiet" or study area would be provided apart from the other activities where harsh "silence" rules would not be imposed.

9. The staff should be large enough to insure personal attention for all users. Indigenous personnel would be used for closer ties to the community. Non-professional staff would be used except at the supervisory level. It will be important to obtain staff who can relate to the residents and their needs.

10. Library related activities and programs would be planned: art exhibits, music, talks.

11. In order to involve the community, the Model City Governing Board and the Recreation and Cultural Opportunities Task Force would be used to suggest new programs, plan activities, and suggest operational procedures.

Although this attempt to develop a pilot program to serve the disadvantaged is noteworthy, it merely begins to reflect the magnitude of the need. Moreover, there has been a certain tendency to bypass the need for conventional library services in disadvantaged areas. There is a middle-class and well-educated population living in the designated Model City area, for example. Yet, their neighborhood does not have a conveniently located, permanent library facility.

Serving the Immigrant. Various estimates of the total number of Cubans now residing in the Dade County area range from 160,000 to 220,000 persons. This population is perhaps better educated than the average Dade County resident, and is highly mobile. Most Cubans who came to Dade County first located in Miami. However, as they have made their adjustment, more and more have moved out of the city. Many have the desire for home ownership, and have bought homes throughout the county.

When the immigration from Cuba intensified in the late fifties and early sixties, the Miami Public Library recognized the need to provide library services to this population. The Main Library has a special Spanish collection in what might be called the "Spanish Room," though it is not really closed off from other sections of the building. A Cuban librarian is in charge of this collection. It is obvious from even the most cursory observation that the room is much too small both for the collection necessary to serve the Spanish speaking population as well as for patron use.

The user questionnaires printed in Spanish were not tabulated separately, but from the comments that have been noted on these questionnaires it is clear that the Spanish speaking patron is well aware of these deficiencies at the Main Library and those at other libraries in the county. In general, the Cuban patron noted that the collections in some of the branch libraries with Spanish speaking populations were relatively stagnant. The need for greater reference materials, particularly encyclopedias,was voiced. There is a demand for more phonograph records which help in teaching special skills, such as shorthand. In summary, the public libraries in Dade County are not responding with the appropriate force or speed to the challenges presented by the Cuban immigrants' requirements for full library services.

Serving the Tourists. Tourism is Dade County's most important industry. The 1963-64 Economic Base Study reported that at least four million tourists come to Dade County every year. Characteristics of these tourists were discussed and although the data might be somewhat outdated, they are of interest. Over 55% come from urban areas with populations over one million. Many of the tourists come from northern, eastern and central states and the largest percentage from New York. Approximately 15% were over 40 years of age and approximately 62% had come to the area for the first time. Nearly 18% of the tourists were transient and stayed in the area only up to three days. Short term visitors, who stayed from four to 13 days, composed 53% of the total tourist population. Vacationers, which were defined as those staying from 14 to 30 days, were approximately 26% of the total influx of tourists, while seasonal visitors accounted for 4% of the tourist population.

The Miami Beach Public Library and its branches have felt the greatest impact from the annual influx of tourists. Usage of the Surf-Bal-Bay Library and the Main Library of the Miami Public Library is also substantially affected by the number of persons vacationing in Dade County. These libraries have come to accept the tourist trade as a way of life. Quite inevitably they respond to it; they seldom reach out to it. There is little evidence that these libraries have sought to ascertain the informational needs of the tourist, and no special provisions for library services to tourists--other than relaxed borrowing requirements--have been developed. This is especially true in the case of elderly tourists, who are often in need of special services and who may not be disposed to seek out the library as a source of information or pleasure of their own volition. Indeed, there is no legal obligation for the libraries in Dade County to meet the needs of the tourist. However, the tourist is such an important and integral part of the economy and life of Dade County that the only acceptable course is to provide for his needs.

Serving Other Groups. In addition to these groups which need special services, there are others in Dade County which, though less disadvantaged, are equally in need of services designed to their needs. One such group are the civil servants, and particularly those working on a professional level. There are at present more than 53,000 persons working for the various governmental agencies to be found throughout the county. Though there are collections of materials to be found in some of the governmental offices, these are not really useful libraries, as there is little if any full-time professional attention given to the maintenance and organization of what is available.

As is so often the case, those who require services the most are often not aware of their own needs nor how they might best be satisfied. Rarely do those government officials, whose effectiveness depends to some extent on their ready access to useful information, make use of the public library as the source for their information. On the other hand, librarians generally have become aware that they are perhaps not aggressive enough in seeing that the government official is aware of the special skills and tools that are available in the library. Only in the Miami Beach Public Library is there a continuing attempt to keep government officials informed about newly published materials in their fields, and even this is done on an informal basis.

Fortunately, many of the other professional groups have access to libraries which can meet their professional needs. The medical, legal, and teaching professions each have such a library. There are several special and technical libraries in Dade County dealing mostly with the natural sciences. In addition, the Jewish community in Dade County maintains a substantial library on Jewish subjects.

In general, the three largest public libraries appear to be making serious efforts to assist the business communities in the areas they are serving with their informational needs. However, a comment which appeared in the user questionnaire too infrequently to tabulate but often enough to at least note is there does not seem to be enough material available relating to aeronautics, which is an essential component of the economy of Dade County.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of our research, it appeared that the master plan for the future development of public library services in Dade County had to reflect the need for planned progress in each of three areas:

1. the provision of legal and actual access to the full range of library services for all of the residents of the county;

2. the upgrading of existing library services to meet suggested standards of adequacy; and

3. the creation of an operational attitude that would foster a more dynamic approach to the realization of the public library's role in assisting the community with its pressing social problems.

Thus, the master plan would have to contain recommendations aimed at achieving each of these objectives. Moreover, since the objectives were in some sense competitive--for example, a stress on the importance of providing access might suggest that a program of upgrading existing library services ought to be delayed, or vice versa--it would be necessary to provide an ongoing mechanism for the establishment and re-evaluation of priorities. This realization, in turn, led to a fourth requirement of the master plan: that it recommend a meaningful structure in which public library services in Dade County could be developed and implemented.

The remainder of this chapter is devoted to these matters. It presents recommendations for the creation of a permanent public library system, for extending access to public library services through a program of facilities expansion and contractual arrangements, for strengthening services to meet standards of adequacy, and for the development of service programs to meet special informational needs. The timetable that should govern the implementation of these recommendations and the manner in which the latter should be financed are discussed in Chapter V.

Structure

The library profession has long been concerned with the ability of small, unaffiliated library units--particularly those serving populations of less than 15,000--to provide adequate library services, since such libraries are hardly ever in a position to afford to acquire the full range of resources and staff capabilities required to meet patrons' increasingly complex needs. This concern inexorably led to the conclusion that every patron had the right to expect to have access, through his local library, to a major resource collection and pool of professional talent. In addition, the profession recognized that certain aspects of library operations--such as administrative services of various kinds, book acquisition and materials processing--could often be organized more efficiently on a large-scale basis. Finally, experience taught that library resources and personnel are employed most effectively when they are utilized to the maximum extent possible. Although availability of resources is a necessary condition for service, use is really the objective and it has generally been felt that multiplication of the resources available to a library patron, as well as the most efficient use of whatever resources there are, can best be accomplished through the establishment of library systems.

In the simplest terms, a library system might be described as any cooperative arrangement between or among libraries supported by different political jurisdictions. Systems have assumed many forms, from the loosest of consultative agreements to the fully consolidated, centrally administered and uniformly financed network.

There is at present a library system in Dade County, administered by the Miami Public Library, and to a great extent dependent on its resources. Geographically, it is composed of the unincorporated area of the county and the 19 municipalities that do not directly and unilaterally maintain their own libraries. All of the library operations that constitute the county system, as well as the Surf-Bal-Bay Library which is affiliated with the Miami Public Library directly, are administered as parts of the Miami Public Library "system." This administration extends into most areas of library service. Thus, all system employees (except for all but two of the staff at Coral Gables) are employed by the Miami Public Library, and all are under its supervision. Book selection, ordering and processing are performed by the Miami Public Library for all of the participating libraries. In fact, in almost every respect the existing facilities that are affiliated with the system are considered as branches of the Miami Public Library. Moreover, in terms of patron use, there is no distinction in access between the Miami Public Library and its branches, and either the contracting libraries or the bookmobiles.

From the point of view of the State of Florida, there is a single library system in Dade County which includes the Miami Public Library and its affiliate as well as all the remainder of the county, except for the seven unaffiliated municipalities. Therefore, the state grant for county systems, which is allocated to those systems serving 75% of the total county population, is given to Dade County and through it to the Miami Public Library. In point of technical fact, however, the Miami Public Library and the Surf-Bal-Bay Library are not part of the system in the truest sense, inasmuch as they are not part of the Library District, which is a special taxing district, and have no long-term legal commitment to the system itself. Actually, Miami is supporting its library service at a much higher rate than it would be were it paying the millage that prevails in the Library District and this in turn leads to certain inequities.

It seems inevitable that the existing contractual arrangement will encounter operational ramifications that will be increasingly difficult to resolve. At the present time, the County Library Advisory Board sees as its primary role the protection of the interests of the developing county library system. They cast the Miami Public Library in the role of a supplier of services of which they are the consumers, and they are often uncomfortable with the nature of that relationship. Feeling that top priority ought to be placed on the extension of services to those in the unincorporated areas still receiving the most inadequate library services, the Board sometimes finds itself in apparent conflict with the administrative decisions of the Miami Public Library, the agency operating the county system regarding the program of extension. This is not particularly surprising. It has been quite common for counties to contract with the major municipalities within their boundaries for the provision of library services to outlying areas. Because the relationship is contractual and because there are so few ways to measure the value of the services provided, these arrangements are not infrequently marked with tension. These tensions tend to become intensified inasmuch as the strengthening of the central resources is seen by the city librarian as one of the most important ways to provide better service to outlying areas, whereas those living outside the area of easy access to the central resource might very well feel that other needs have greater priority. Moreover, the central library tends to feel that it is not being adequately compensated for the services it is providing, while the areas around the city tend to feel that not enough attention or funds are being diverted to their needs.

This basic problem is perhaps made a little more difficult in Dade County because Miami, though the largest city in the county, is not so large as to dominate the surrounding county. It contains only a quarter of the total population now, and its significance, at least as measured by population, will probably diminish. The other municipalities in Dade County, as well as the unincorporated area itself, equate themselves with Miami more so than would their counterparts in many other localities.

Thus, although a system of sorts does exist in Dade County, it is clear that a more formal structural arrangement, with a wider tax base and clear-cut centralized authority is necessary if the existing and future needs for library services are to be fully met. One of the essential weaknesses of public library services in the county today is a consequence of the haphazard development of existing library agencies. Most, if not all, of these were established to provide a limited level of service to a limited clientele. Rarely was there regard for, or even awareness of, the needs of surrounding areas. The provision of the full range of quality library services in an area as large and complex as Dade County will require a structure that permits planning within as wide an area as possible, that has the authority to coordinate the various elements of the plan of service, and that reflects a tax base which can support the recommended program. The following 12 recommendations describe the organizational structure of public library services in Dade County that would appear to offer the best prospect of meeting these requirements.

> Recommendation 1: *The establishment of a sound program of library service in Dade County depends upon the creation of a broadly based, centrally administered and centrally financed library system.*
>
> Recommendation 2: *The system should initially be composed of the present library district, the Miami Public Library, and any of the unaffiliated libraries which choose to join.*

Recommendation 3: *The system should ultimately include all the public libraries in Dade County, though not necessarily on a uniform basis.*

Recommendation 4: *Theoretically, there need be no difference as to whether the library system is administered as part of the county government or as part of the government of the City of Miami, as long as it is mutually agreeable and the proper financing is assured. However, it is the strong feeling of the consultants that these two conditions can be more adequately met if the county government is given the responsibility for the administration of the library system.*

Recommendation 5: *The system should be a department of government, administered by a department head, who will report directly to the highest professional official of the government administering the library.*

Recommendation 6: *All employees of the library should be under civil service, except as provided by the Personnel Code, and their job descriptions shall be based on the needs of library service, rather than on any assumed similarity with other departments of government.*

Recommendation 7: *A library advisory board of nine members should be appointed by the county commissioners. At least five members of this board should come from municipalities which are providing library service through a fixed facility and which have affiliated with the system. At least three of these five members should come from the City of Miami.*

Recommendation 8: *The County Commissioners shall select a board from nominations submitted, in the case of the board members coming from cities, by the current library boards of those cities; in the case of the four who might come from anywhere in the county, by a special panel appointed by the County Commissioners and County Manager.*

Recommendation 9: *Nominees should broadly represent the various groups and interests in the community and should have a demonstrated understanding of the dynamic needs of the new library system. The normal term of office for this board should be two years, with no member, except as otherwise noted, permitted to serve more than two consecutive terms. However, two-thirds of the first board shall be chosen by lot to serve an initial three-year term to assist in the difficult period of transition.*

Recommendation 10: *A chairman of the board should be chosen by the board itself. He should serve a three-year term, which will not be considered in regard to the limitation of service to more than two consecutive terms. The first chairman of the board should be from Miami.*

__Recommendation 11__: *The role of the board shall be completely advisory in capacity. It should provide a two-way channel of communication between the community and the library, as well as between the governing authorities and the library. It should not get involved in the day-to-day administration of the library, nor should it attempt to serve as the intermediary between the library director and the county government.*

__Recommendation 12__: *The library system shall administer, plan and coordinate all library activity within the area it covers. It should be the agency which provides guidance and advice to the county authorities. It should be the agency in dealings with the state government in regard to state funds for library services in the county. It shall be permitted, with the approval of the County Commissioners, to negotiate contracts with other library agencies and to plan its activities within the context of the services being provided by agencies of federal and state as well as local governments.*

These recommendations reflect a conviction that the most desirable structure for public library services in Dade County is one built on the existing strengths of the Miami Public Library. Can there be a system without that library's direct participation? That is, should the county establish its own system, and contract with Miami to make its Main Library available? It is not utterly inconceivable that the county negotiate a contract with the City of Miami and then give up all continuing supervision of the implementation of that contract. It is highly improbable, however, and entirely not recommended. The long-term program of services being recommended goes beyond minimal levels so that the proposed scale of activities demands more provision for accountability than can be maintained merely by contract. Alternatively, should the county go even further and establish a structural foundation that would in effect parallel that already existing in the form of the Miami Public Library? This should not be given serious consideration. Dade County is fortunate in that the basis for a viable structure already exists. It can be expanded to provide services over a wide area and to more people, and this is certainly preferable to any costly duplicating of resources. Dade County does not lend itself to the establishment of two or more public library systems. In the short time since the establishment of the Library District and the contract between Miami and the county to provide library service to the residents of the district, the entire pattern of circulation and patron use of the Miami Public Library's agencies has changed to reflect the actual proximity of the county resident to Miami. The political boundaries of Dade County made no natural sense. Under no circumstances do these boundaries delimit where individuals go to find their services. An addition of one more institutional structure on what is an already fragmented community would serve no useful purpose.

The key question then must be whether the City of Miami would wish to join a county library system. This problem takes on particular intensity in the light of the results of the last election in which the electorate reacted negatively to the consolidation of police and fire services. There can be no sure answers to this question. The Miami Public Library is a matter of great pride to the residents of the city, which has made a very substantial investment in its library facilities over the years. The county has not been providing any substantial library service at all except through its contract with Miami and the level of its support for library services is very low. Why should Miami chance providing its residents with a lower quality of library service, and perhaps not even at lower cost, by entering into an arrangement which would likely be irreversible? Hopefully, Miami will consent to do so, under proper safeguards, because it is in the best interests of the county as a whole, because it will contribute to better library services for residents of Miami as well as for those in the unincorporated areas and other municipalities, and because it will provide Miami with relief in financing the increasing cost of maintaining a major library facility.

The Miami Public Library is already providing significant services to county residents, all of whom are at present paying far less per capita than the residents of Miami itself. We are convinced that the city would not consider terminating service to county residents but would rather enter into an arrangement which would more equitably distribute the burden. Some of the facilities of the Miami Public Library, particularly the Main Library, are in need of substantial expansion. A great part of this expansion will go to serve county residents as well as residents of the City of Miami. Certainly, Miami can afford to pay for this expansion. However, it appears to make far more sense to have the costs for the building and operation of this new facility spread over the much greater base which the county provides.

There is an almost compulsive logic which will lead toward the development of a library system in Dade County. People seek services wherever they are provided, and there is an increasing irrationality in the existing political jurisdiction in terms of library services. The nature of library service, and the nature of the library professional, make it exceedingly difficult to accept the notion that Miami will find itself forced to proceed along a path which will isolate it from what is going on in the rest of the county.

However, Miami and its residents must be assured that there will be a continuation of the high quality service they are now receiving. It should be admitted at this point that there is no absolute guarantee that could be issued that would assure the perpetuation of high level service for all time. But a clear, legal understanding between the county and Miami that at least the present rates of books per capita, professional and non-professional staff per capita and accession rates of new materials would be maintained for Miami residents ought to be prepared. In addition, the new County Library Advisory Board should have at least one-third of its members nominated by the Miami Public Library Board residing in Miami and the first chairman of the Board should be from Miami. Finally, as will be seen in some of the later recommendations, the construction of a new central resource facility in Miami is a matter of high priority. Though this facility is expected to serve all of the county, it is obvious that those residents living closest will at least have greater opportunity for its use.

A completely unified library system is probably the most efficient way for meeting all of the objectives of quality library service in Dade County, and is therefore a desirable goal. There are, however, seven non-affiliated libraries in Dade County which have not until now seen fit to contract with the county for library service, and which have given no strong indication that they would welcome becoming part of a consolidated library system. Though these libraries should, for the same reasons as Miami, become part of the system, the question arises whether the issue should be forced by the county government. It certainly is able to do so by setting standards which would allow it to take over municipal services not meeting these standards. The standards are certainly easily available, because none of the libraries in Dade County are meeting the standards of either the American Library Association or the Florida Library Association. However, this course of events is not being seriously advanced by any responsible authority. There is no county library service now to speak of, and when this service begins to develop it will take some time before it itself can meet any kind of standards. Municipalities that have been providing library service have been providing it at varying levels of support, and the service that has resulted has been of varying quality. However, there are some libraries, particularly Miami Beach and those of Miami Shores, Hialeah, and North Miami, which have been providing a serious if not adequate level of library service. All of the municipalities will be facing the same problems with their millage limitation as Miami will, though none to as great an extent, and any might wish to eventually turn over their library service to the county for operation. County library service should, from its inception, be prepared to accept any such library and to offer it the same kind of guarantees discussed above in regard to Miami for maintenance of its standard of library service. However, there does not appear to be any real need for these libraries to become full and immediate members of the library system.

However, as will be further discussed in the recommendations for improved access, cooperative arrangements can certainly be worked out. What is foreseen is a series of contracts between the system and some of those libraries which might not choose to affiliate immediately. These contracts would provide central services such as centralized acquisition and processing, consultation, access to non-book resources (e.g., films, phonograph records, and microfilms), access to a streamlined interlibrary loan network, and the provision of rotating collections of expensive materials which individual libraries might not be able to afford. In return, the non-affiliated libraries would provide free access to their own resources by all residents of the county. Some of the system services might be offered to those libraries which fall far below standards of quality, with the objective of bringing them up to an adequate level of service. In this regard, however, the county should be permitted to establish standards so that if a municipality does not, after a period of time, maintain a library providing a minimum level of service for its residents, the system will then be able to step in and operate that facility. A recommended time factor might be five years after the system itself gets established.

The other recommendations concerning the establishment of a system are self-explanatory. They are presented in an effort to guarantee that the library system be granted the status it deserves in order to maintain a dynamic and flexible operation, and to so structure the board that it gives those presently providing library service, and therefore those who have the most to forfeit, opportunity to have a strong voice in the policies of the new library system.

Access

The following set of recommendations deal with the guaranteeing of access to library resources for all residents of the county.

> Recommendation 13: *A library facilities program should be based on the assumption that all libraries in the county will be open for use to all county residents. Even if this does not become an actuality in the immediate future, a site should not be acquired and a facility should not be built merely because a library maintains its restrictive practices.*
>
> Recommendation 14: *Dade County should be served through a library system that will provide a major central resource, a network of new large regional facilities, a network of branch outlets providing full library service, and book distribution centers either through small branches or the bookmobile.*
>
> Recommendation 15: *In planning sites for new library construction, the following factors should be carefully considered:*
>
> a. An important determinant of library use is location of a facility in relation to residence. Care should be exercised to locate buildings in well populated areas.
>
> b. Within a given area there are usually located commercial sections or shopping centers. When such commercial areas are well located in terms of population centers, and they often are, they offer the added advantage of enabling library users to combine library use with their other normal daily activities, and should be seriously considered as prime locations when library construction is contemplated.
>
> c. Libraries should be constructed on sites which offer a maximum of exposure. Some libraries in the county are

tucked away on minor streets or roads, or in parks where they are exposed to relatively few passersby or motorists. Other libraries on the contrary are located on heavily used roads and streets, calling much greater attention to library services because of this fact. Every attempt should be made to locate libraries on busy roads. This will of course prove more expensive in terms of site acquisition, but less expensive in the long run if one considers cost in terms of use.

d. Sites should be large enough to provide for expansion and adequate parking. A ratio of one and a half parking spaces per thousand people served would be desirable throughout the system, recognizing that parking for the Main Library will probably have to be considered separately, since it is apt to be combined with parking for other purposes.

e. Planning for expansion should be undertaken at the time a facility is originally constructed. The new Coral Gables Library is a good example of construction which is properly planned to take a second level if this is required in the future. Unfortunately, such planning has not been generally present in the past in library construction in Dade County. Under no circumstances should additional building facilities be constructed without specific planned expansion in mind.

f. Planning for all new facilities should make provision for group activities in the form of proper meeting accommodations.

g. All new buildings should be carefully planned to provide working space and proper staff facilities.

h. Careful consideration should be given to technical change in planning new library facilities including the implications of new development in the audio-visual area, new methods of transmitting material from one building to another perhaps by some form of facsimile transmission, and the implications of the growth of computer technology upon library service.

i. Although some building projects may not receive budget priority and may thus be delayed for some years, every attempt should be made to acquire needed land at the earliest possible moment. As Dade County develops, acquisiton of needed sites will grow more difficult. Some major problems may be avoided by swift action.

The following specific recommendations are made concerning the building of library facilities in Dade County:

Recommendation 16: *Dade County should contain a new Main Library with a minimum of 200,000 square feet. It should be able to hold 1,000,000 volumes. Only one facility of this kind is needed in Dade County, assuming free access to all facilities by all residents of Dade County. Any attempt to establish more than one such center due to jurisdictional problems would be extremely wasteful. The nucleus of such a facility already exists in the Main Building of the Miami Public Library.*

Recommendation 17: *The hub of the county is still downtown Miami and this is likely to continue in the foreseeable future. It is a center of population in Dade County, and is its focal point in terms of governmental and private offices, mass and other forms of transportation. The Main Library serving all of Dade County should continue to be located in downtown Miami. The Main Library should be situated west of the present site across Biscayne Boulevard. It should be situated in an area in which it will be exposed to a continuous heavy flow of pedestrian traffic. The retail area would appear to be the most suitable, but if conditions of exposure to large numbers of people and of ease of access can be assured the governmental center now under study can be considered.*

Recommendation 18: *It is anticipated that when the new facility is constructed, the technical processing operation of the library will once more be housed in the Main Building, while the bookmobile operation will be shifted to one of the new regional libraries to be constructed.*

Recommendation 19: *Four regional libraries shall be constructed, while three existing libraries should be given sub-regional status. Construction of these new facilities, together with construction of the new Main Library, constitute the highest priority items in the Dade County Library Building Program. The following priorities are suggested in the construction of these regional facilities:*

a. A regional library of approximately 60,000 square feet should be constructed in the vicinity of Coral Way (S.W. 24th Street) as close as possible to the Westchester Shopping Center. Upon completion, this branch would house the operation of the county bookmobile program in approximately 8,000-10,000 square feet of space. This regional library would directly serve a present population of 75,000, a projected 1980 population of 94,000, and a 1985 population of more than 155,000, within a three-mile radius of the branch, in addition to the many county residents who would be drawn by its resources from longer distances. In addition, a new university might be situated in the general area, which would cause even greater demands on the public library facility. It is recommended that this branch or the branch at Cutler Ridge be the first regional branches constructed.

b. A regional library of 50,000 square feet should be constructed near the Cutler Ridge Shopping Center. This library might perhaps be part of the South Dade Governmental Center, if proper care is taken to orient the building to major shopping and major through highways. This branch should serve a present population of 75,000, a projected 1980 population of 140,000, and an estimated 175,000 in 1985.

c. A facility of approximately 50,000 square feet should be located in the vicinity of the Carol City Shopping Center at Miami Gardens Drive and N.W. 27th Street, which will serve the northern section of the county. It is estimated that such a facility would serve a present population of 76,000, a projected 1980 population of 99,000, and a 1985 population of 120,000, within a four-mile radius. It should also be of value in serving students at the Miami-Dade Junior College, some 4-1/2 miles to the south. In terms of priority, this might well be the third facility of its kind constructed and there may be a time lag before it can be made operational. It is therefore suggested that if a rented facility can be secured in the vicinity of the shopping center or in the center itself, a temporary branch facility should be established in the interim. This should only be done if a facility of at least 7,000-8,000 square feet can be secured.

d. A regional library of 40,000 square feet should replace the existing North Miami Public Library located on an acre and a half site on N.E. 132nd Street. It will serve an area with a current population of over 75,000 and a projected 1980 population of over 100,000. It is recommended that the current structure be demolished and a new two-level structure be erected in its place.

e. It might become necessary to plan a regional library in the northeastern part of the county, either in or north of the Interama area, depending on population growth.

f. It is recognized that other libraries in Dade County will also be of sufficient size and strength to draw users from a wide area. The main libraries at Miami Beach, Hialeah and Coral Gables should add to the general strength of area resources. Coral Gables has been planned to permit expansion to a second floor, and Miami Beach will be able to expand laterally on its present site to a total of 40,000-45,000 square feet and is in need of immediate expansion. The Hialeah Public Library, however, has not been planned for vertical expansion, is limited in its site and parking facilities, and is severely limited in terms of the size of its present building relative to the population it serves. To rectify this situation, the Hialeah Library must take immediate steps to open its balcony and reorganize its use of internal space which is already proving unwieldy. The library must also begin to consider now the acquisition of enough space to enable it to expand laterally. Expansion of these facilities should receive less priority than the construction of regional libraries.

Recommendation 20: *The following construction projects are recommended, though they would also receive a lower priority than construction of the Main Library or the regional libraries. Relative priorities of the following recommendations may depend on the impact of new regional construction on each area.*

a. A new library should be constructed in South Miami of approximately 10,000 square feet, close or adjacent to the present site.

b. Construction of a new library in Homestead of approximately 10,000 square feet is recommended.

c. If an arrangement can be reached to open the Brockway Memorial Library in Miami Shores to county residents, the Little River Branch of the Miami Public Library should be closed. A branch library of about 10,000 square feet should be built farther west on N.W. 79th Street, close to the shopping center at N.W. 27th Avenue.

d. The Miami Springs Library should be expanded from its present 3,480 square feet to 8,000 square feet. This may require a new site since it is doubtful that the present site could take an expansion of more than 1,500 square feet.

e. The Hialeah Branch Library should be closed upon implementation of Recommendation 20(d).

f. The Surf-Bal-Bay Library should be moved from its present site to a 6,500 sq. ft. facility in the commercial area around 95th Street.

g. The Fairlawn Branch should be closed upon the initiation of service from the Westchester Regional Library.

This might place additional burdens on the West Flagler Branch, which would then need expansion. Adjacent sites might be acquired, or a larger nearby site might become necessary. New construction should be contingent upon increased activity.

h. A 10,000 sq. ft. library should be built in the Model City area.

The accompanying map shows the locations of all the public libraries in Dade County as it will be upon the completion of the recommended facilities program.

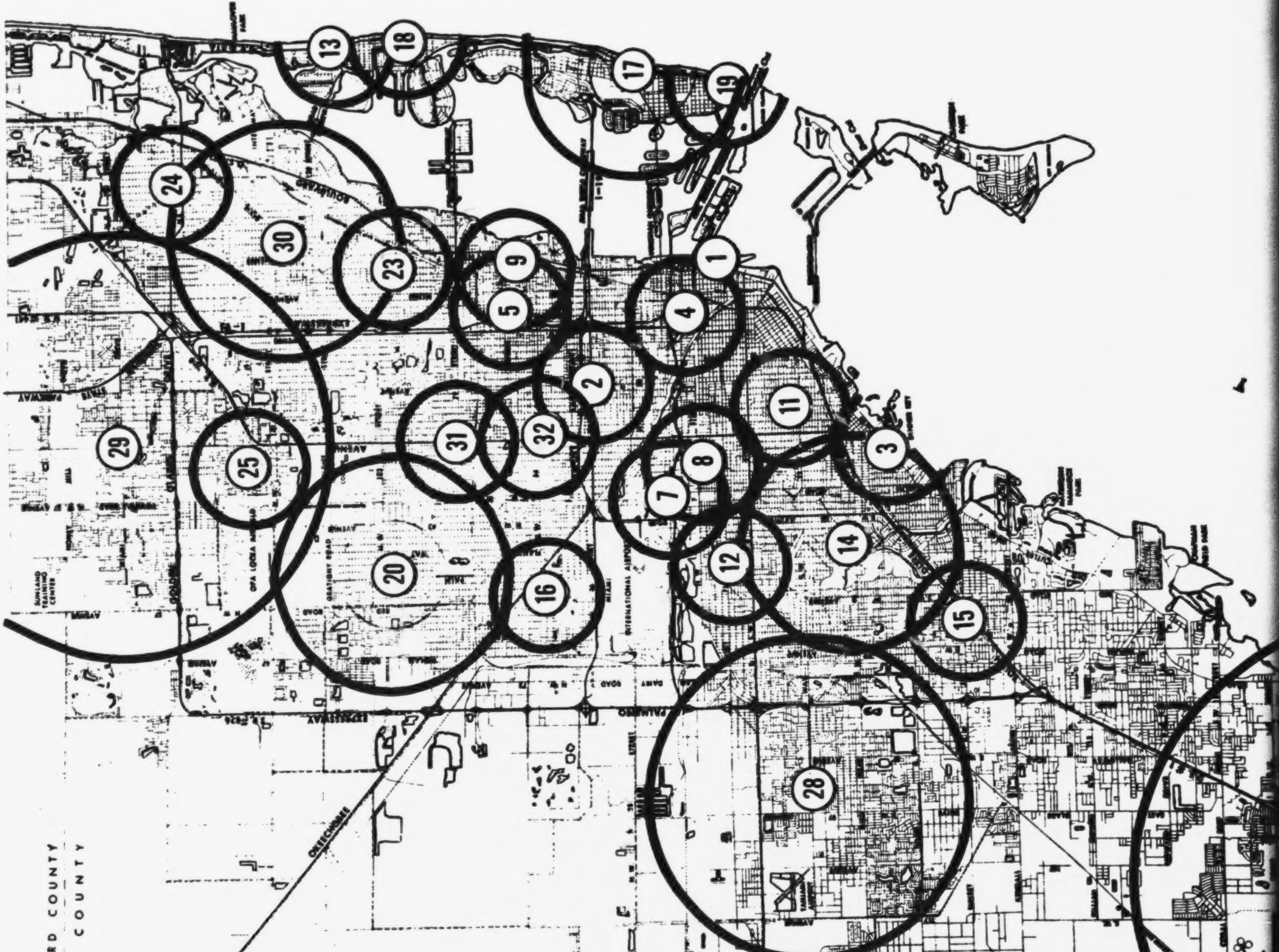
Recommendation 21: *Generally speaking, it is not recommended to construct any library facility that is less than 10,000 square feet, that cannot hold 25,000 volumes, that will not provide meeting space for at least 100 persons, and that could not serve a population of 30,000 persons within a two-mile radius not being served by any other library.*

Recommendation 22: *The level of service that can be considered less than the full library service contemplated for the branches recommended above can be provided by either of two means: the bookmobile, or the traveling library, and the opening of small branches between 2,000 and 3,000 square feet, perhaps through the leasing of store fronts.*

a. Regarding the bookmobiles, they should expand their already successful service, particularly in those areas which do not lend themselves to the construction of facilities because of insufficient population density, and should seriously consider the purchase of even larger mobile libraries than they now have available. Construction of a traveling library with almost double the space presently available in the largest trailer-type bookmobile, which could provide room for seating and a larger collection, is technically feasible.

Based on preliminary investigation, the cost would be approximately 20% more than the largest bookmobile now being constructed. Its pattern of service would be different than that normally being practiced at present, in that it would be sent to one particular station for at least two days, and would probably not serve more than two or at most three stations a week. It could provide more and better quality service than might now be provided in many small branches. However, there are technical problems which must be investigated, and the advice of those professionals who would be responsible for administering the service should be sought and respected.

EXHIBIT 6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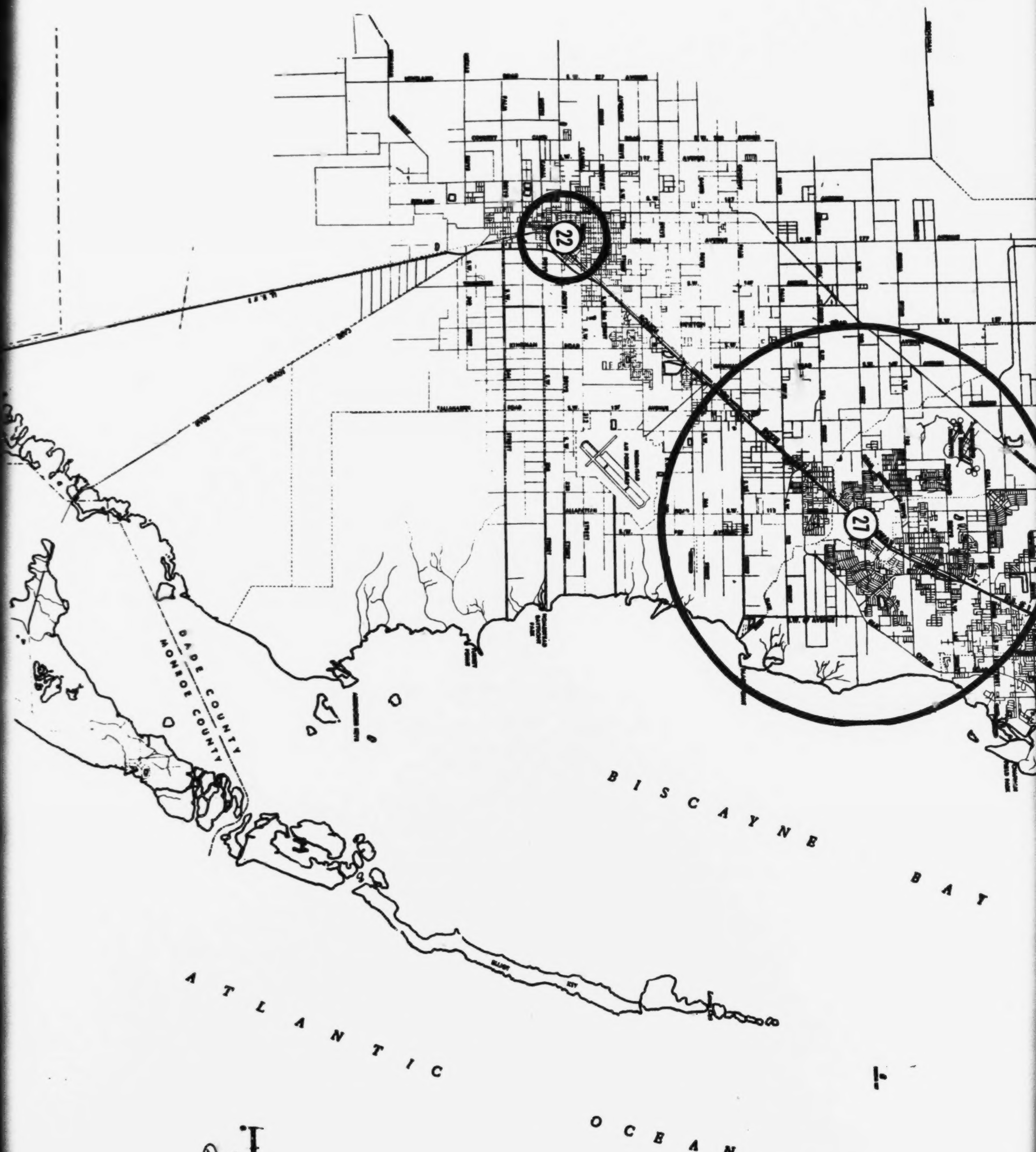
BROWARD COUNTY
DADE COUNTY
U.S. #27
OKEECHOBEE
SUNLAND TRAINING CENTER
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
CEMENT PLANT
U.S. #41
TAMIAMI TRAIL
WATER CONTROL
CONSERVATION AREA #3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DADE COUNTY
MONROE COUNTY
BISCAYNE BAY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SCALE

LEGEND*

(1) Miami Public Library, Main Library
- New 200,000 sq. ft. facility

(2) Allapattah

(3) Coconut Grove

(4) Dixie Park

(5) Edison Center

(6) Fairlawn - To be closed upon completion of the Westchester Regional Library

(7) Grapeland Heights

(8) Grosse Pointe

(9) Lemon City

(10) Little River - If arrangements for access can be arrived at with non-affiliated libraries, the Little River Branch should be closed and replaced with a branch at N.W. 27th Avenue and 79th Street (31).

(11) Shenandoah

(12) West Flagler - Should be expanded if possible. Otherwise, moved to larger site in same vicinity.

(13) Surf-Bal-Bay - Should be moved to larger quarters.

(14) Coral Gables - The site of the new library is given.

(15) South Miami - A new 10,000 sq. ft. facility should be built.

(16) Miami Springs - Present facility should be expanded or larger facility built.

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* Libraries (6), (10), (21) and (26) do not appear on the map as it is recommended they be closed or their services radically altered. Explanations do appear in the legend and their locations can be found in Exhibit 3 on page 98.

LEGEND
(continued)

(17) Miami Beach Public Library, Main - This facility is in need of major expansion.

(18) Miami Beach North Shore Branch

(19) Miami Beach South Shore Branch

(20) John F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Hialeah - This facility is in need of expansion.

(21) John F. Kennedy Branch Library - This library should be closed as the Miami Springs Branch Library is expanded.

(22) Lily Lawrence Bow Memorial Library, Homestead - A new 10,000 sq. ft. facility is recommended.

(23) Brockway Memorial, Miami Shores

(24) Lafe Allen Memorial Library, North Miami Beach

(25) May Anderson Memorial Library, Opa Locka

(26) North Miami Public Library - A new regional facility (30) should be built to replace present building.

(27) A new regional facility should be built in this vicinity in Cutler Ridge.

(28) A new regional library should be built in the vicinity of the Westchester shopping center.

(29) A new regional facility should be built in the vicinity of the Carol City shopping center. Until this facility is completed, a rented facility should be provided.

(30) A regional facility should be built to replace the present North Miami Public Library.

(31) A branch library on N.W. 27th Avenue and 79th Street would replace the present Little River Branch.

(32) A facility should be built to serve the residents of the Model Cities area.

b. Unless otherwise noted, the consultants are not recommending the opening of any small branches which might serve as merely book distribution centers. However, the possibility of providing library service within walking distance of every Dade County resident cannot be ruled out as an objective the county library system might choose to achieve. Areas which might be served by the smaller book distribution facilities (which might be 2-3,000 square feet in size and hold a collection of 5-10,000 volumes) are: Key Biscayne; a site between the new South Miami Library and the projected Cutler Ridge Regional Library; a site between the projected Cutler Ridge Regional Library and Homestead; the area north and west of Opa Locka; and the far northeastern part of the county.

It is only for these smallest types of library facilities that the use of schools should even be contemplated. It is almost the universal consensus of library professionals that public libraries should not be housed in school buildings, as it is felt that both programs will therefore suffer. Certainly, the collections in the two types of libraries cannot be uniform. Grave doubts have been expressed as to whether adults would wish to use a facility in a building designed for children, and whether students would wish to return to school after school hours. On the other hand, schools have maintained special library hours in areas where public library facilities were not available, and this might be extended. The desire of government officials not to duplicate resources in this area of service is well known, and the concept of sharing facilities could be tested experimentally on a limited and carefully controlled basis. However, it should be emphasized that until the recommended program for larger facilities has been substantially implemented and experience with the resulting county network evaluated, it would be undesirable to launch a program to build the smallest type of branch library.

In many of the above recommendations, there is an underlying assumption that at least some of those libraries now providing service not now affiliated either with the county or with Miami will allow free access to county residents in the future. Among those recommendations which make this assumption are the building of a regional library in North Miami, the expansion of the facilities in Miami Beach and Hialeah, the granting of access to all residents of the county by the Brockway Memorial Library in Miami Shores, and the construction of a new library facility in Homestead. The consultants were given no indication that these municipalities were ready to become part of the system to the extent that the conditions needed for granting access would be met. On the other hand, as noted previously, the planning and construction of facilities, which are expensive investments, cannot proceed on the assumption that the completely unsatisfactory system of fragmented library services in Dade County will be permanent. For reasons given below, this is an unlikely prospect. However, should this fragmentation continue, the implementation of those recommendations over which the county and Miami together do have some control will provide the essential elements for a good program of library facilities.

The prospect that library fragmentation will not continue to be the pattern in the future is based on the following reasoning. As shown in the results of the user survey, many residents of the non-affiliated municipalities are already using the library facilities of the Miami Public Library and its affiliates, though no compensation is being offered. With the growth and improvement of the recommended library system, it is expected that a much greater use will be made of system facilities. The need for reciprocal arrangements will become self-evident and essential to good library service. Another motivation might be that library construction is recommended in many of these cities that will be centrally financed if affiliation takes place.

The expressed fear on the part of some of these libraries that their facilities will be inundated by residents of areas other than their own municipalities should be lessened by the fact that the regional libraries built in unincorporated areas are the ones to be constructed first, and will establish a pattern of serving these patrons.

Perhaps the most compelling factor, composed of elements of all those reasons given above, is that a library system for all of Dade County will prove to be a logical necessity, not only for providing services to those not yet receiving the benefits of a substantial library program but also to assist the already existing libraries. By becoming part of a system, the library will assure to itself access to the major resource facilities, specialized personnel, a channel for the communication of state and federal funds, and the centralized technical and administrative services which only a system can provide. Under these circumstances, it is simply not true that a non-affiliated library will necessarily be giving up more than it can receive by joining a library system.

It is indeed recommended that immediate steps be taken to establish a measure of cooperation between some of the non-affiliated libraries and whatever system might be operating in the county over the next several years. Residents of those within the Library District, particularly those adjacent to Miami Shores, North Miami Beach, North Miami, and Hialeah libraries, do not now have access to facilities other than the bookmobiles. It is the opinion of the consultants that a method can be found to both provide immediate access to these libraries for all residents, as well as to provide the additional resources that would become necessary. Negotiations should be begun immediately between a body representing the county and Miami Public Library and, initially, the municipalities of North Miami, Miami Shores and Hialeah, to open up these libraries to access by county residents. In return, residents of these municipalities should be entitled to free access by all libraries affiliated with the county and with Miami; the libraries themselves should receive special services in the areas of consultation, interlibrary loan, and, if they wish, processing, and a formula should be worked out to provide grants to these libraries to compensate them for the use of their materials.

It is suggested that these grants be related to the book budgets of these libraries. A possible formula is that the total book budget for each of these libraries be covered by a grant from the funds presently being raised by the Library District, up to a maximum of $25,000. There must, of course, be a clear understanding that the municipalities themselves maintain an agreed upon standard of library service to their patrons. The book budget for 1967-68 for Miami Shores was $5,016, for North Miami $13,700, and for Hialeah approximately $70,000. Based on the formula suggested, this would lead to a total cost for the system of about $45,000. Though these amounts and services are not negligible, they are not sufficient in themselves to induce any of the non-affiliated libraries to remain outside the system.

Several obvious benefits would accrue with the putting into effect of such an agreement. First, many residents of the county would have access to real library facilities for the first time, though it is difficult to estimate exactly how many might make use of this new privilege. Second, residents of municipalities now having access to only their own limited resources will now have access to a much wider range of service. Third, libraries in Dade County which need assistance in the upgrading of their facilities would be receiving it. Finally, it would give the opportunity for libraries not now having experience with system services to learn about some of the benefits and pitfalls that this might entail. It is expected that the benefits will outweigh the pitfalls. The initiation of such an arrangement will not obviate in any way the need for the new facilities, but is only an interim measure.

Standards of Service

The objectives of a library program for Dade County should be (1) the provision of an adequate level, quantitatively and qualitatively, of library materials and resources; (2) the provision of the necessary personnel, professional and non-professional, to organize the materials and resources and to bring them to the proper attention of the library patron; and (3) to prepare a program of library activities aimed at promoting participation of the citizen in library affairs, stimulating the maximum use of library resources, making the non-user of the library aware of its resources and services, and involving the library in those affairs of the community to which its particular functions are relevant.

The following recommendations are offered as guidelines to these objectives:

Recommendation 23: *All residents of Dade County should have legal access to at least one major collection, which should eventually achieve holdings of one million volumes.*

Recommendation 24: *Every resident of Dade County should have legal access to collections that would include, in total, holdings equal to two volumes per capita.*

Recommendation 25: *The standards of the American Library Association regarding accessions and withdrawals should be adhered to, but should be selectively applied. Thus, where collections need to be rapidly built up, the rate of accession should be higher than the minimum standard of one-eighth volumes per capita (in areas over 500,000 population), and if the collection is relatively new the withdrawal rate of 5% of collection annually from community libraries need not be strictly followed. On the other hand, among the public libraries of Dade County there are some collections which include a large proportion of useless and unattractive materials, which not only do not serve any purpose themselves, but detract from the general appearance and usability of the library. Libraries which have maintained their collections for more than ten years should be extremely careful to eliminate materials which do not belong on the shelves.*

Recommendation 26: *In regard to resources other than books, great care should be taken to build up collections in these categories so that they can begin to meet the needs of the community. The American Library Association standard of one current periodical title for every 250 persons is a desirable and achievable goal. About half the total periodicals now being received in Dade County are received at the main building of the Miami Public Library. This is justified by its position as the central public reference and resource center of the entire area, but steps must be taken to assure that these resources are readily and legally accessible to all within the county. Accessibility might be improved by sending copies of materials rather than the original periodical, and this method should be investigated.*

Recommendation 27: *The Main Library of the Miami Public Library is presently maintaining a film collection which by now contains the nucleus of a regional collection. Efforts should be continued to build this collection and to make it available to any group within the county. The loan of films to individuals should not be encouraged until there is a collection of at least 1,000 films. No other public library should maintain a film collection.*

Recommendation 28: *Although the Main Library should build up a central collection of phonograph records, greater efforts* *should be made to have phonograph records in each of the branches. This effort might be aided by maintaining a large rotating collection. Listening facilities should be provided, and particularly for records that assist in the learning of a language or skill.*

A library is more than just a building which stores a great number of books. The use the patron can make of this library is directly related to how well the materials within the library are organized and maintained. The selection of the resources, the processing of the materials that come into the library, the organization on the shelves, the ease with which a patron gains access to the materials he needs, are all directly related to the number and quality of the personnel. In addition, as has been proven over and over again, the sympathy and understanding a librarian shows for the patron's needs often play a key role in the success of his use of the library.

There are few objective ways to judge how well a librarian succeeds in this important matter of understanding and attitude, except through the comments of patrons. However, in addition to the extremely important matter of the proper relationship between the librarian and the patron, the number of staff that are available to serve the patron, as well as the staff's professional skills, are vital. Librarianship is a profession, demanding professional skills and education.

The following recommendations are made regarding personnel:

Recommendation 29: *The selection and maintenance of all public library resources in Dade County should be under the guidance of professional librarians.*

Recommendation 30: *Every library in Dade County should have access to professional and expert assistance in all specialized areas of library service. These include children's services, reference service, adult services and programming, and the assistance that can be tendered in the areas of administration and public relations.*

Recommendation 31: *Where inadequacy exists in regards to standards for numbers of personnel, immediate efforts should be undertaken to rectify this situation. In some of the libraries of Dade County, the shortage of personnel is reflected mostly in those performing professional duties, while in others there is not enough supporting staff. Each of these problems will generally tend to create the other, inasmuch as where there are not enough persons performing professional duties non-qualified staff are used to fill in for these positions, while when there is a shortage of supporting staff, professionals and those performing professional duties find themselves burdened with tasks not related to their professional responsibilities. The hiring of an adequate staff is a matter of utmost priority.*

> **Recommendation 32**: *It would be desirable that all of the libraries in Dade County be under the supervision of a professionally trained librarian. Where this is not immediately feasible, opportunities for in-service training leading to certification should be provided by the system. Where a library is being supervised by a non-certified librarian, that librarian should have access to, and make frequent use of, all professional assistance available in the area, and particularly in reference to selection, organization and maintenance of the collection, and in programming. However, it should be repeated that as a desired goal every library serving more than 8,000 persons, as stated by the Florida standards, should be under the direct supervision of a professional librarian.*

Within a system, the recommendation regarding personnel are enforceable, and relatively easy to implement. If a library will continue to remain unaffiliated, the matter will be more difficult, though not insurmountable. Certain key services, such as assistance in book selection and collection maintenance, should be offered free by the system, all libraries should have the privilege of taking part in the book selection activities of the system, and in-service training should be offered to all by the system. When the system is strong so that minimum standards can be set, one of the first that should be established is in the area of personnel.

The Miami Public Library already conducts an extensive traditional library program. Its story hours and puppet shows are successful as far as they go, and some of the programs at the Miami Public Library for adults, including those for which the library makes available the use of its facilities, are worthwhile projects.

> **Recommendation 33**: *The expertise in programming that presently exists in the Miami Public Library should become the nucleus of a strong division of the projected system, and should be made available to all libraries throughout the county.*
>
> **Recommendation 34**: *The library should become more aware than it presently is that the day-to-day activities are its most active program in dealing with the public, and should plan the execution of these activities so that the image of the library as an agency in which one can receive prompt, courteous and thorough service can be enhanced.*
>
> **Recommendation 35**: *The library system as projected will be a large institution, and there will be an even greater risk than at present that the professional will be too far removed from the public to plan his program effectively. The concept of appointing citizens' advisory boards should be studied. These boards, which would not be composed of members of the over-all Library Advisory Board, might serve to assist in the planning*

of library programs aimed at specific segments of the population. Though the concept would not necessarily be limited to these, three such boards which appear to suggest themselves are those which would assist in programming for the disadvantaged Negro, for the Cuban, and for the elderly.

Special Programs

The need for developing resources and programs to serve the informational requirements of special groups within the county's population was discussed in the first section of this chapter. Plans for expanded library services in the future ought to specifically include components for services to the disadvantaged, immigrants, tourists, the elderly, and those professional and occupational groups whose informational needs are not being met. The precise nature of the resources and programs that should be made available to patrons in these categories are matters that should receive early attention by the professional staff of the proposed county library system.

The following recommendations relate to a program of service for the disadvantaged. Although they are presented in terms of the needs of the Model Cities area, they could well serve as guidelines for efforts aimed at reaching the disadvantaged residing in other locations in the county.

Library service in the Model Cities area needs to take into account the needs of at least two kinds of residents--the ordinary, middle class, reasonably well-educated, well-oriented families, whose children are, or will be, enrolled in some form of higher education, who have the usual information needs relating to their jobs or profession; and the very poor, under-educated, non-reading and socially alienated.

> Recommendation 36: *Access should be provided the Model Cities residents to a conventional branch library, with a recent popular collection of books and periodicals, basic reference tools for adults and elementary-secondary students, a reasonable collection of recreational reading for children and young people and services such as story hours, book discussions, film forums, etc. The collection should be based on the special needs of the community. Such a facility should have meeting rooms for the use of the community, and effective interloan service from the Miami Public Library Main Library for lesser used materials. It should probably have a strong collection on Negro history and culture.*
>
> Recommendation 37: *A community Advisory Council should be established to aid the library staff.*
>
> Recommendation 38: *The staff should include an adult services librarian, a young people's and a children's librarian, with the assumption that the acquisition, cataloging, processing of materials would be centrally performed at the Main Library.*

Recommendation 39: *The library should maintain close liaison with the school libraries in the area, as well as with community groups and churches. It should be attractively housed in a simple building of approximately 10,000 square feet, which is beautiful as well as functional. The site should be chosen with the advice of the Community Advisory Board, and should be in an accessible and well-traveled area.*

The needs of the other group of people in the area--the poor--are very different. For these people, library neighborhood centers within easy walking distance of everyone would appear to be the answer.

Recommendation 40: *The library neighborhood center should be housed in very simple, unpretentious buildings, or in the rooms of centers where people already congregate. (A possibility might be the two community action centers.) They should have rooms for story hours, large adult groups, individual counseling and instruction.*

Recommendation 41: *The center should have a strong audio-visual program of musical and dramatic recordings, films, and single concept film strips.*

Recommendation 42: *Services for children need to be planned and publicized with the schools. They should include, along with vigorous efforts to introduce the best in children's literature and group activities such as story hours, special interest clubs, film programs, etc., also individual aid to children in doing their homework. This might include recruiting of volunteers to work directly with individual children having difficulty with reading or mathematics. There must be a quiet place for children to study, since this is not usually available in overcrowded homes. Close liaison with teachers must be maintained. The library program should include field trips to enrich the children's experience to airports, trains, museums, plays, concerts, zoos, etc.--preferably trips where the child is accompanied by his parents or parent.*

Recommendation 43: *Services to adults should be emphasized. There is ample evidence that children from impoverished homes become library drop-outs, no matter how imaginative the children's library program is, unless their parents become involved. Services should include:*

a. Information services on where to turn for help in employment, training opportunities, family problems, health, housing, etc. Ideally, counselors from U. S. Employment, family service agencies, etc., should have desks in the library. For this reason, it might be best to locate the library neighborhood center in the community action buildings.

b. Opportunity for individual reading instruction for adults. The library should act as liaison, recruiting volunteers, arranging for their training (probably by the schools), finding the adults who cannot read, bringing the two together on a one-to-one basis, providing small rooms for instruction, and a wealth of easy reading of high interest to adults. The experience in the Cleveland Public Library indicates that such individual instruction aids adults who are below the level of the schools' adult reading classes, and feeds into the classes. The library neighborhood center should also experiment with teaching machines for reading, basic grammar, basic mathematics.

c. A strong program on Negro history and accomplishment designed to encourage pride of race. This should include books, periodicals, and primarily films and frequent lectures by outstanding Negro success figures, and simple courses in Negro history, music, art shows and other program devices.

d. The center should have a good, simple collection of material, discussion groups, film programs, lecture-discussion by experts in nutrition, child care, inter-personal relations, etc. Included in this program should be field trips for families to places of interest in Miami. An important field trip should be to the Miami Main Library where people are helped to overcome a feeling of strangeness and encouraged to feel welcome. Pre-school story hours, where mothers are given programs while an activity goes on for little children, are often a useful device.

Recommendation 44: *Collections in the neighborhood centers, especially for young people and adults, should lean heavily on paperbacks. There is significant evidence that non-readers find print in this format more appealing. Collections should also be strong in adult picture books and large print books now being made available by many publishers. Collections of this kind might be placed in various stores, churches, and other places where people might tend to congregate.*

Recommendation 45: *Staffing patterns in the neighborhood service centers should be unconventional. In addition to librarians skilled in working with adults, young people and children (who should have special training in working with the disadvantaged), the staff should include someone skilled in community organization to direct the work of interpreting the library to the community, and bringing people in. Neighborhood leaders should be recruited to help with this outreach. When possible, these should be men, especially in the case of librarians working with children and young adults. Where possible, the staff should be Negro, although appropriate attitude and skills are more* *important than color. Staff should include a driver (with his minibus) to facilitate field trips, and to drive people who need access to larger collections to the Main Library, or some other library.*

Recommendation 46: *An effort should be made to reach the male portion of this group who have or potentially may "drop out" from the over-all society. There should be special activities for school drop-outs (teaching them how to apply for a job, how to look well, how to act on a date, where to go for further education or training, etc.) and some approach should be made to that small group of derelict fathers and husbands who now wait in vacant lots for day jobs. It has been suggested that the library operate a small bookmobile, stocked with paperbacks, pictures, records, films aimed at building personal and racial pride, driven by a "slave market" recent "graduate," in an effort to win the confidence of these men to the point where they can be encouraged to take a step toward job counseling, and other steps toward returning to productive living and to their families. It is admittedly a project improbable of high success, but unless the quality of life can be improved for those men most alienated, a social or economic or educational program will have a lesser chance of achieving significant change in this community.*

Recommendation 47: *All services of the library neighborhood center should be planned in close consultation with neighborhood leaders. The success of the enterprise depends on the skill of the library administration to identify these leaders and to enlist their interest, confidence and support. One of the most direct ways to reach these people is through their children. Brochures, signs, articles in newspapers, even sound trucks are no substitute for personal, individual invitations, preferably from a neighbor. Continuous liaison must be maintained with churches and other community groups. Effort should be made to implement the programs of all reputable agencies within the community.*

Recommendation 48: *The library in the Model Cities area should build up a special collection on service to the disadvantaged, should maintain close liaison with agencies working for the social development of the area, should take the initiative to see that they are aware of new materials and developments related to their activities, and should assist in the development of staff-training programs.*

To some degree, the immigrant suffers the same disadvantages as those for whom the recommendations above were intended. On the other hand, the socio-economic background of many of the immigrants presents unique problems and opportunities for library service to this group. The following general recommendations are made in regard to the immigrant, and particularly those from Spanish-speaking backgrounds.

Recommendation 49: *Due to the large and increasing number of recently arrived immigrants, the possibility of establishing a separate division within the system to coordinate all library services to this group should be contemplated. This division would have its own head, responsible directly to the Director of the system, and a special task-force type of staff that would have the capabilities of establishing a service program in any of the libraries in which a need exists. Working with the recommended citizens' advisory board, it would have broad responsibilities and authority in planning and in such matters as acquisitions and programming. Great care should be taken to emphasize the ad hoc nature of this arrangement, with an understanding that the separate status of this division would end at some definite future date.*

Recommendation 50: *The goals of a program to the immigrant communities should be both integrative and preservative. Great strides are being made by the immigrant as he finds his place in the social and economic life of Dade County. The library can be an important agency in assisting in this process, as the public library historically has in previous periods of immigration and integration. It can help the immigrant in learning the language and the economic and social skills necessary for entrance to American society.*

The immigrant is also the possessor of a long and proud cultural heritage. The influence of this heritage can be a great asset in contributing to the cosmopolitan level of life in Dade County. Stress on this cultural heritage can contribute toward bridging the generation gap that can be so intense in immigrant cultures and can provide a valuable frame of reference during a difficult period of integration.

Recommendation 51: *Procedures and regulations for hiring staff should be reviewed to allow for the employment of a maximum number of able immigrants. Evaluation of educational experience in fulfillment of requirements for employment should be specially geared, in the case of the immigrant, to be permissive rather than restrictive. Efforts should be intensified on an official level to modify residency and citizenship requirements where these are a hindrance to employment of qualified Spanish-speaking immigrants.*

Recommendation 52: *In cooperation with the various organizations serving the immigrant, greater efforts should be made to make this community more aware of the services of the library system, and to bring these services to the people wherever they most naturally congregate.*

The Greater Miami area offers a unique opportunity in service to the elderly and retired. Efforts have already been made in this area,

with the placement of book collections in housing developments for the elderly and, to a more limited extent, in delivery of books to those who cannot leave their homes. It has often been noted that the senior citizen has the same interests as the general adult population. Problems of library service to the elderly concern outreach and access rather than special programs in the library.

> Recommendation 53: *The library system should continue the present efforts to reach the older citizen in his residence and place of congregation. Collections of books should continue to be placed in housing developments for the elderly and, in addition, might be placed in nursing homes and recreation centers. Direct service might be offered in each of these locations through the traveling library.*

> Recommendation 54: *The library system should explore the possibilities of developing a "mail-order" type of library service, which would include attractively produced catalogs of library materials from which elderly and handicapped persons might make their selections and which would have provisions for the mail receipt and return of these materials.*

> Recommendation 55: *Generally speaking, the library system should attempt to provide for the special needs of the elderly through those agencies already serving this group, by furnishing them with materials for their programs, and providing for the informational needs of their staffs. These agencies will also provide an important conduit in determining what the special library needs of the elderly are.*

Though material promoting tourism to Dade County does not usually list the library as one of the area's major tourist attractions, it would be unwise to deny the library any role at all in the overall context of services to the tourist. As noted previously, there is already substantial use of the public library facilities by many visitors to the county.

> Recommendation 56: *The library system should appoint a special committee from among its staff to determine the extent to which the public libraries in the county are responsible for providing for the informational needs of the tourist, taking into account the views of government officials and representatives of the tourist industry.*

Assuming that the libraries in Dade County do have responsibility in this area, the needs of the various types of tourists should be studied, as well as how these needs can best be met. It should be noted in this regard that an increasing number of tourists are coming from the Latin and South American countries and may have special needs for materials in their languages.

As had been discussed earlier, the special needs of some professional and occupational groups are adequately met, while those of others are not. The consultants feel that one group particularly unaware of its own needs and which might well benefit from effective library service is represented by those employed in government service.

> Recommendation 57: *The library system should pursue an aggressive policy in ascertaining the needs of those involved in governmental work, in making them aware of materials of interest as they become available, and providing these materials as requested as expeditiously as possible.*

> Recommendation 58: *The library system should determine what role it can play in organizing and maintaining libraries serving governmental personnel in their place of work. This should include the possibility of the public library maintaining full-time staff in the larger governmental centers.*

> Recommendation 59: *Staff of the library system should work with officials responsible for personnel to see if the library can assist in programs designed to upgrade staff.*

In regard to most other groups it does not appear that special services and programs are needed. Among those groups which might require special attention in regard to library service are those involved with the aeronautical industry in ways that result in special informational needs, those involved in the area of social welfare and planning, and who need to be continuously aware of developments in their fields, and the large numbers of Yiddish-speaking retired persons, concentrated mainly in the southern part of Miami Beach.

> Recommendation 60: *Though there are technical libraries in the aeronautical field maintained by some of the airlines, the library system should explore whether it might be wise to maintain a special collection of materials relating to this area, and whether this special collection might be housed in the vicinity of the International Airport, as for example in the Miami Springs or John F. Kennedy Libraries.*

> Recommendation 61: *The library system should explore, together with the major social service agencies in the county, what the special needs of those working in the social work professions are and how they might best be met.*

> Recommendation 62: *The Miami Beach Public Library, perhaps in conjunction with the Jewish Central Library already operating, should be encouraged and assisted in expanding its Yiddish collection and in employing more personnel with the necessary knowledge to work effectively in the area of Jewish literature and culture, both in English and in Yiddish.*

All of the above recommendations concerning service to individual groups within the county are not to be taken as implying that the public libraries have ignored these needs. Indeed, in many cases the ideas for these recommendations emerged from conversations with the librarians themselves. They are presented as an agenda for action and to indicate the scope of services to be supported.

Chapter V

IMPLEMENTATION

Chapter V discusses the cost of implementing the recommended public library master plan, including the level of operating outlays that will be necessary and the financial implications of the proposed construction program, suggests an organization and staffing pattern, and offers a timetable for the coordinated achievement of the essential elements of the plan.

COSTS

The library program recommended for Dade County in Chapter IV is basically a traditional one, with major emphasis on the accepted components of full library service. For these, there is a substantial body of general experience regarding costs which can be helpful in determining the necessary level of support that their implementation will require. Unfortunately, cost experience in Dade County itself is not especially valuable for the purpose of making projections, because large-scale library service, except in Miami proper, has only begun to develop in the last few years.

Costs for library services are most frequently stated in per capita terms, and this measure is used to plan and set standards for almost all elements of the library program. The total average per capita expenditure for public library service in Dade County at the present time is $2.85 (the per capita expenditure for the Miami Public Library is $4.51, for the Library District it is $1.76, and for Miami and the Library District combined it is $2.88). The Florida Library Association recommends as a minimum standard a $5.00 per capita level of support. The component parts of such a standard are suggested by the specimen budget appearing on the next page prepared by a special subcommittee of the Standards Committee of the Public Library Association. This specimen budget is based on the requirements of the Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966, and its supplement. It indicates that the cost of operating a system serving a population of one million, at present prices and salaries, would be $5.31 per capita. Other specimen budgets for systems serving populations of 200,000 and 600,000 reveal that the unit cost goes down slightly as the number of those served increases. Thus, the per capita cost for populations of 200,000, based on ALA standards, is set at $5.80, while that for systems serving 600,000 persons was budgeted at $5.36.

Table 77

SPECIMEN BUDGET FOR A LIBRARY SYSTEM
SERVING A POPULATION OF 1,000,000

SALARIES

No. of Positions in Full-time Equivalents	Title	Beginning Salary	Actual Average Salary at Third Level of Five-Step Range	Totals
1	Director	$21,000	$ 23,152	$ 23,152
3	Asst. Director	19,500	21,499	64,497
2	Professional VII	18,000	19,845	39,690
2	Professional VI	16,500	18,191	36,382
4	Professional V	13,875	15,297	61,188
20	Professional IV	12,375	13,643	272,860
35	Professional III	10,500	11,576	405,160
35	Professional II	9,000	9,922	347,270
50	Professional I	7,500	8,269	413,450
15	Subprofessional	6,000	6,615	99,225
233	Clerical		5,000	1,165,000
100	Pages		3,200	320,000
500	Subtotal			$3,247,874
	Benefits (10% of Subtotal)			324,787
	Salary Total			$3,572,661

MATERIALS

Number	Type	Unit Cost	
125,000	Books	$ 7.04	$ 880,000
4,000	Periodical titles	10.00	40,000
1,200	Periodical duplicates	10.00	12,000
150	Films, etc.	200.00	30,000
2,000	Sound recordings	4.50	9,000
	Binding, rebinding, microform		143,000
	Materials Total		$1,114,000

OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE $619,695

BUDGET TOTALS

Salaries	(67%)	$3,572,661
Materials	(21%)	1,114,000
Other operating expense	(12%)	619,695
Budget Total	(100%)	$5,306,356

COST PER CAPITA $5.31

Source: Public Library Association, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 2-4, Chicago.

The minimum population base of the system proposed for Dade County--that is, all those residing within the present Library District and the City of Miami--exceeds 850,000 persons. However, the cost of operating this library system in Dade County would not initially approach the level set in the specimen budget. For example, the total spent for personnel services by the County and the City of Miami together in 1967-1968 was $1,194,293, for approximately 250 employees and a population of 850,000, while the specimen budget calls for 500 full-time equivalent staff positions and a personnel services budget of more than $3,500,000 for a population of 1,000,000. (The specimen budget for a system serving 600,000 persons calls for 300 staff positions and a budget of more than $2,140,000.)

In regard to materials, the same comparisons, though not in the same proportions, can be observed. In 1967, the Miami Public Library purchased 90,878 books at an expenditure of something over $430,000. The specimen budget for a system serving 1,000,000 population suggests the purchase of 125,000 books at an expenditure of $880,000, and the specimen budget for a system serving 600,000 persons calls for the purchase of 75,000 books at a cost of $528,000. The difference between these figures and those for the Miami Public Library reflects the kinds of books the latter bought: the Miami Public Library bought many books in 1967 of a more popular variety because it was establishing the bookmobile collections. The cost of these materials tends to be much lower on the average than the cost of materials being added to a central research collection.

The proportions of the library budget for the Miami Public Library and its affiliated libraries devoted to salaries is very close to that suggested in the specimen budgets. Miami is spending 67.1% of its budget on salaries, while 65.0% appears to be the recommended proportion.

The principal difference between expenditures for library services in Dade County at present and those detailed in the ALA's specimen budgets is not so much a matter of proportion, but of the total amount being allocated. Moreover, given the state of public library development in Dade County, one would not expect that expenditures would be at the per capita level suggested in these specimen budgets. For one thing, space to house collections of the size the specimen budgets imply is not now available, nor could the implied staff be recruited and absorbed at the rate necessary to bring it to the budgeted level in the very immediate future. (Salary levels in the Greater Miami area are not as high as in other parts of the country and certainly not as high as suggested in the specimen budget. Though the Miami personnel classifications are different than those that appeared in the budget, some comparisons can be made. In the specimen budget, the starting salary for the lowest ranked professional employee is $7,500 annually, while the actual salary being paid in Miami for the equivalent rank is $6,189 per annum.) In summary, the specimen budget calls for those expenditures necessary to maintain a system which is already meeting standards, while it is clear that it will take some time for the proposed Dade County system to reach that level of achievement. Initially, unusual expenditures will be incurred in building the collections for the system. This buildup will, in turn, entail increases in present personnel levels. It will, therefore, take some time for operating costs in the proposed system to stabilize.

It is impossible to project in detail the Dade County library system budget on a year-to-year basis. There is no definite indication yet as to how large the system will eventually be or how it will grow, since it calls, at least at the outset, for voluntary affiliation on the part of those municipalities whose libraries are at present unaffiliated with any other library agency. Thus, the actual budget, its proportions and emphases, is a matter that is best left to the discretion of the Director of the system. In general terms, the standard of $5.00 per capita recommended by the Florida Library Association would appear to provide for the operation of a sufficiently adequate library system and should be viewed as a valid guideline through 1975. Budgetary requirements, on a per capita or any other basis, for any period after 1975 are exceedingly difficult to project, and it would be unrealistic to make the attempt. There are too many unknown variables, including cost of materials, state of the national and local economy, developments in communications technology, reassignment of responsibility for public library service among the federal, state, and local governments, and possible redefinitions of the objectives and structure of library service. The recommended program does provide the flexibility to permit changes if necessary.

A $5.00 level of per capita support would provide a budget of $7,430,000 for the population of 1,486,000 persons that is projected for 1975. A budget for 1974-75, based on this amount, for all of Dade County, might contain provisions for the purchase of library materials, including approximately 150,000 books and almost 6,000 periodicals at an approximate cost of $1,663,000, a staff of 743 members, including 247 professional librarians and 496 non-professional staff, at a cost of $4,500,000, and $1,217,000 as "other." This last figure is 16.0% of the total, about what is presently the practice. (These projections are based on projected costs for 1974 of $12.33 for hard cover books--less an estimated 20% discount--and $12.29 per periodical subscription. These prices were calculated on the basis of straight-line projections of the average annual price increases in the period between 1957-59 and 1967. Salary projections are based on existing Miami Public Library salaries, which at present average $7,944 for professional personnel and $4,000 for non-professional, with a $384 annual average increment for professionals and $150 for non-professionals.)

The number and type of staff specified in the 1974-75 budget outlined above would be sufficient to meet ALA standards, although the number of volumes bought would fall short of standard by about 15%. However, it is expected that the acquisition of books at the desired level would await the completion of some of the recommended new facilities, as well as the integration of the greatly increased staff into the operation of the library system. In any case, the recommended per capita level of $5.00 is approximate, as must be the population projections and the cost projections, and might, by 1975, be modified by any combination of several factors. These might include a sharp and unexpected increase in the costs of materials or a desire to accelerate the entire program of implementation.

It is desirable that by 1975 there be a single countywide system in Dade County. It is possible that through the passage of proposed legislation on the state level, which calls for county responsibility for the provision of library service and for a countywide tax to support the county library service even in those cities maintaining their own service, a single countywide system will have been mandated by that time. However, this report assumes the formation of a system on a voluntary basis. There are several libraries which might not choose to join. This development would not have any great effect on the per capita support that will be needed, however. In all, the residents of those municipalities which have not affiliated with either the county or the Miami Public Library directly number approximately one-fifth the total population. Though these numbers and the resources they could make available are not to be discounted, the minimum population in the system as proposed would be large enough so that there would not be any appreciable difference in the necessary per capita level of support required.

How should the $5.00 per capita be raised? At present, the Library District is using a property tax of .26 mills in the area of its jurisdiction to pay for the library services being provided. The present division of taxing authority among the state and local governments in Florida has made it difficult for the local governments to gain maneuverability in their taxing systems. The single most important source of revenue for local governments, and particularly for the county, is the tax on real and personal property. There is a limit, of course, by statute and in terms of the taxpayer's patience, as to how much can be derived from this single source. However, this is the source available at the present time and for the foreseeable future.

State statutes limit the rate the county can tax for library services to one mill. The total property tax base for Dade County in 1968 was $6,418,512,843.00, so that one mill on this amount would have produced an income of $6,418,513.00 or $5.35 per capita, based on a population of 1,200,000. According to the tax base and population forecasts presented in Chapter II of this report, one mill countywide would produce a per capita income of $5.52 in 1975, $5.57 in 1980 and $5.80 in 1985. Although these data are countywide, there would not appear to be any appreciable difference between what these figures indicate and what would prevail if the proposed system consisted of the City of Miami and the areas which presently compose the Library District. The present property tax base for Miami and the Library District is $4,746,429,000, and one mill would produce $5.51 per capita for the population of 860,840 living in these jurisdictions. The tax base of the unincorporated areas is expected to grow faster than those of almost any of the municipalities and faster than the county as a whole. The tax base of Miami will grow at a lesser rate than that of the municipalities and of the county as a whole. However, the proportions in the total tax base are expected to remain almost exactly the same. In 1968, Miami plus the Library District accounted for 73.9% of the total tax base; it is projected that in 1985 these areas will account for 74.8% of the total tax base. It can be generally concluded that the projections made for the county as a whole will generally hold true, on a proportionate and per capita basis, for those areas that will definitely be part of the library system.

When the new library system initiates operation it should tax the residents it is serving at a .75 millage rate. On a countywide basis, using the 1968 tax base, this would generate an income of $4.01 per capita; in Miami and the areas that make up the present Library District it would generate an income of $4.13 per capita. Even the lower figure of $4.01 is more than what all but two library agencies in Dade County are presently receiving. If the tax base and population projections for 1975 are valid, .75 mills would produce $4.13 per capita countywide. Inasmuch as the property tax base is projected to increase at a faster rate than the population, .75 mills is expected to yield $4.34 per capita by 1985.

It is apparent that in every case there will be a substantial difference between the amount that can be raised by taxes and the $5.00 per capita set forth as a goal. The additional support required should be contributed by the State. Admittedly, there is little in the past record of State assistance to public libraries in Florida upon which to base assurances that this support will be forthcoming. In Dade County, the State has been providing a grant to aid systems which has amounted to about 1% of the total budget of the Miami Public Library and all the contract libraries, and a supplemental grant which had been running at about 10% of the total budget. These supplemental grants are basically one-year grants for particular projects. It is expected that the supplemental grant for 1968-69 will fall below the 10% level, and perhaps well below. The major source of State library funds has, for the last decade, been the federal government. Funds from this source had been increasing rapidly, until the demands of the Vietnam war and the threat of inflation forced a serious curtailment of spending.

The expectation that the State will make up a substantial part of the difference between what is raised locally and what is necessary for adequate library service is more than wishful thinking, however. Part of the fundamental thinking that lay behind the writing and adoption of the new State Constitution, and the reinforcement of the limitation on local government tax millages, is that the State will carry more of the burden in the provision of essential governmental services. As a separate matter, the new library legislation that will be proposed to the State Legislature contains within it a provision that the State, through the Florida Library and Historical Commission, provide 25% of the support for local public library systems. Nevertheless, it is difficult to make a realistic assessment of what the State will ultimately provide in the way of support for public libraries. The State of Florida has been granting assistance to libraries only since 1961, and it is still among those states providing the lowest level of assistance. More importantly, it is extremely difficult to make any predictions on what the role of the federal government will be. The war in Asia might be coming to a close, and more money might become available when this happens. On the other hand, the new administration might prove to be more conservative regarding domestic programs. Clearly, however, the provision of adequate public library services is a responsibility not only of the local government but of the state and federal governments as well. The larger units of government must accept this obligation.

If the State would provide one-quarter of the total local support as proposed, that would of course make up the deficiency between the income that would be produced by a .75 mill tax for library service and the $5.00 per capita that is recommended as an objective. If the difference between the amount generated by taxes and the per capita expenditure recommended cannot be supplemented from sources other than local taxes by 1975, the .75 millage rate will have to be raised. A .9 mill rate would generate a $4.97 per capita income in 1975. It should be noted that the recommendations cover the cost of what can be considered a minimally adequate program, and the system could start absorbing additional revenues, for instance at the full mill level, in a very short time. Certainly, support should not be far below $5.00 per capita.

The effect the millage rate of .75 would have on the various municipalities and on the unincorporated areas would hopefully not be severe, though this is difficult to assess. If the present amounts of support for library services were stated in terms of the millage rate necessary to generate that revenue, it emerges that only Miami is supporting its libraries at a rate of more than the recommended .75 mills. Only three other cities--Hialeah, North Miami and Miami Shores--are paying the equivalent of .50 or more mills, while all the others are paying far less, with the Library District paying .26 mills, Opa Locka .05 mills, Homestead .48 mills, North Miami Beach .38 mills, and Miami Beach .41 mills. All of these libraries but Miami Beach are supporting their libraries at a per capita expenditure of less than $2.42, far below what is deemed necessary. Miami Beach is supporting its library at the relatively high level of $3.71, but its millage equivalent is low because the assessed value of its property on a per capita basis is much higher than the equivalent in any of the other communities. Thus, based on the 1966 population and 1968 assessment, Miami Beach had $10,110 of assessed property per capita, while the municipality closest to Miami Beach in this regard among those providing their own library service, Miami Shores, had $7,222 of assessed value per capita. Miami and Opa Locka have the lowest assessed value per capita, about $3,600 each, but while Miami has chosen to support a high level of library service so that it is paying very close to one mill for library service, Opa Locka until now has not. Those cities in the Library District, as well as the remainder of the district composed of the unincorporated areas, are paying .26 mills, despite the fact that in some cases, such as Coral Gables at $8,757 per capita, the amount of assessed property value per capita is very high.

For all but the residents of Miami, a library millage of .75 mills would therefore be a substantial increase over what they are now providing. However, the generally low level of support that now prevails will have to be raised substantially in order to obtain decent library service. A responsible decision will have to be made concerning what the communities can expect regarding the provision of library service.

ORGANIZATION

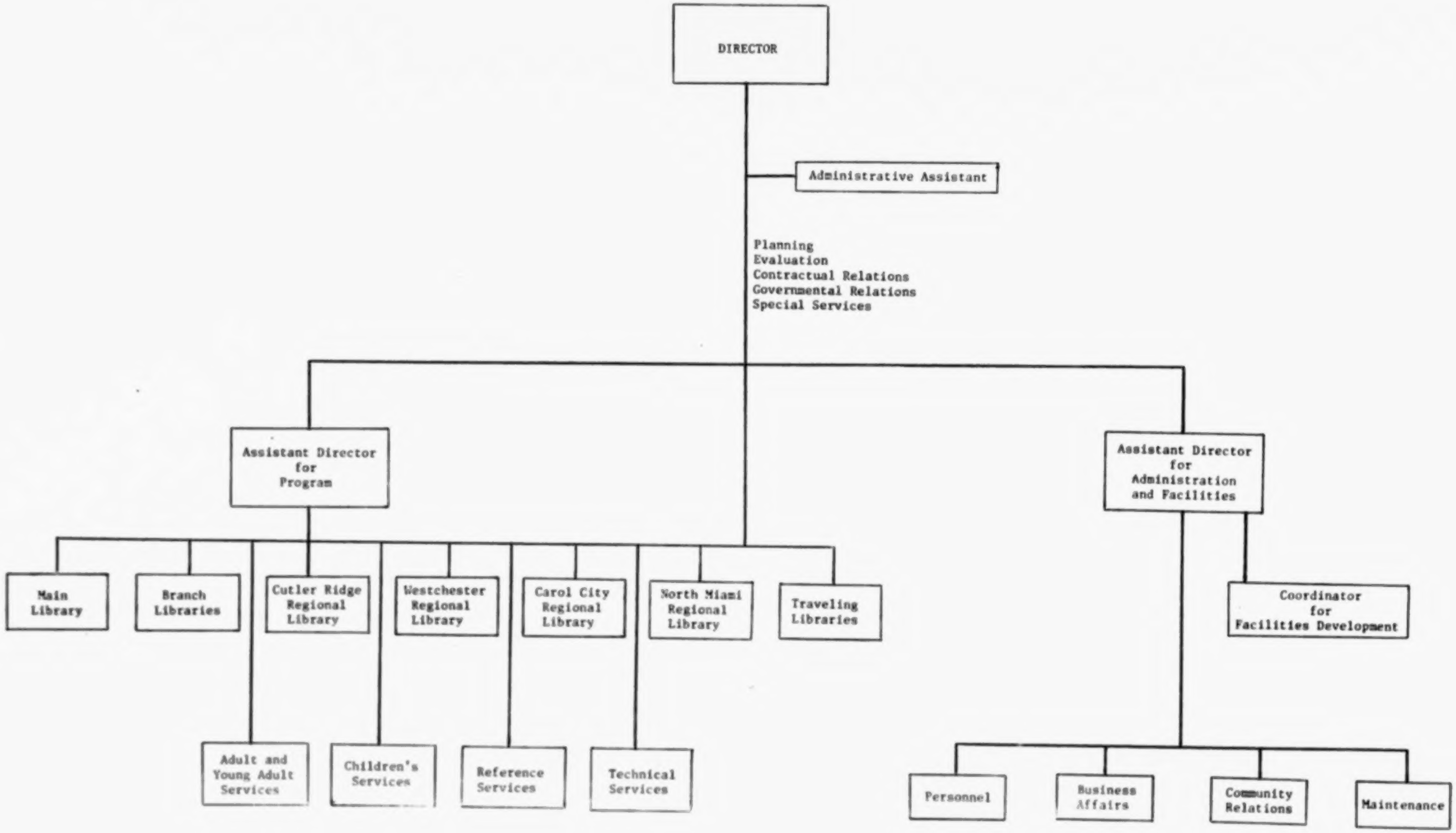
The recommended library system will call for a new administrative structure than presently exists in the Miami Public Library. The new system will be a much larger organization and it will be embarking on a major building program that will demand close supervision. An hypothetical organization chart describing a possible structure for the library for its top administrative staff is presented on the following page.

The Director, who would be responsible directly to the County Manager, would have direct responsibility for the complete operation of the library system. He would be its spokesman and representative. As the chief policy maker of the system, he would maintain a continuing program of establishing the goals of the library system, planning toward the meeting of these goals, and evaluating the ongoing program. Though contractual relations with municipalities maintaining libraries which were not integral parts of the system would be between the responsible governmental authorities, the library service details of these contracts would be the direct responsibility of the Director. During the transitional period, while the system is developing, much of the Director's time will be spent in working with the various governmental officials to help advance the cause of the system, and his time should not be taken up with inordinate attention to the day-to-day details of the library's operation. There will, however, be many responsibilities which the Director will supervise directly. Among these are a continuing program of planning and evaluation, maintaining contractual relationships with the non-affiliated libraries, relationships with other governmental agencies, and special services such as programs for the disadvantaged. An administrative assistant would be useful to aid the Director in administering his office.

An Assistant Director for Program and an Assistant Director for Administration and Facilities, both reporting to the Director, would supervise the library system's operations. There is a marked functional difference between the areas each is to supervise which is clearly discernible from the hypothetical organization chart. The responsibilities of the Assistant Director for Program include all services to the public. Ten separate divisions would operate under his authority, including one for the Main Library, one for each of the regional libraries, one for the traveling libraries, a division of adult and young adult services, a division of children's services, a division for reference services, and one for technical processes. There is some question whether the last should be considered a service jurisdiction or an administrative one, and a final decision on this matter should be left to the Director.

Exhibit 7

HYPOTHETICAL ORGANIZATION CHART FOR DADE COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM



The Assistant Director for Administration and Facilities would have the responsibility for the building program being recommended, as well as for the normal administrative functions of personnel, business affairs, community and public relations, and maintenance. Because of the scope and importance of the building program, a coordinator is recommended to work under the Assistant Director's supervision in this area. Through the Assistant Directors, the Director will of course be able to give whatever personal attention is needed to any of the operations of the library system.

The recommended structure is relatively centralized, with a narrow base of authority. This is preferred over a more decentralized structure because of the extreme need of maintaining an awareness of the interrelatedness of activities at a time when many important decisions will have to be made. It should also allow for more flexibility, as it is usually easier to decentralize a centralized structure than to centralize a decentralized one.

FINANCING LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

The building facilities program recommended in Chapter IV calls for the construction of approximately 476,000 square feet of new library space. Five facilities alone, the new Main Library and the four regional libraries, account for 400,000 square feet, or more than 80% of the total. Of these, the construction of the Main Library and the two regional libraries in Cutler Ridge and Westchester, enjoy an immediate priority and will total 350,000 square feet. A third regional library in Carol City of 50,000 square feet should, if not built simultaneously with the first two regional libraries, follow them very closely in time.

The cost of building public library buildings in Dade County, at least during the period of time it will take to complete the buildings of these major facilities, should be approximately $30.00 per square foot, including basic furnishings. The last two library buildings built in Dade County will give some indication as to how much this figure can vary. The Opa Locka Library, an attractive new building that will be ready for operation in the early part of 1969, was built at a cost of $18.00 per square foot, exclusive of furnishings. If 15% is added to building cost for furnishings, the cost would be $20.70 per square foot. The new library in Coral Gables, which will begin operation at about the same time, is a 28,000 sq. ft. building that cost $28.00 per square foot, including furnishings of a very high quality. Generally speaking, larger library buildings cost less per square foot than smaller buildings, though this is not the case regarding the two libraries given as examples. It is estimated that at present library facilities can be built and furnished in Dade County at approximately $25.00 per square foot, and that costs will rise at a rate of about 5% annually. Costs for contruction and furnishings through the period when the greater part of the building program should be completed should not exceed $30.00 per square foot.

The cost of 476,000 square feet of new library facilities, including furnishings but not including site acquisition, at $30.00 per square foot, would total $14,280,000 over the course of the program.

This is for a building program that is recommended on a countywide basis. Of these 476,000 square feet, 77,000 square feet are recommended for construction in the non-affiliated municipalities. This includes the 40,000 sq. ft. library in North Miami. Of these 77,000 square feet, however, only 27,000 square feet, recommended in the expansion of the Miami Beach and Hialeah libraries, is not absolutely essential for the operation of a county system. Thus, for example, if an agreement with North Miami cannot be negotiated, a regional library will still be necessary in that general area. If the construction recommended for Miami Beach and Hialeah not be part of a program, the cost would be $810,000 less, or $13,470,000.

Many of the same factors that enter into consideration regarding the role of the state in providing support for the operating program also enter into consideration regarding a capital program. The upward trend in the provision of funds for library construction had been halted. It is difficult to make any sound judgments regarding whether, when and to what extent federal funds will be available through the state for library construction. Based on previous experience, in which the state was covering about half the cost of a great deal of library construction in Florida, and a reasoned hope that substantial funds for library construction will again become available, up to one-quarter of the total cost of the facilities program, exclusive of site acquisition, might come from the state. A general obligation bond issue will be recommended, and before the amount is finally decided on by the responsible authorities, further clarification will be necessary from the state as to how much will be forthcoming. In any case, whatever money the state can provide will more likely be in shorter-term commitments than the kind called for in this report. It is recommended that it be assumed that the state will cover 15% of the total cost of the construction program. If more will be provided there will be no shortage of essential library projects that should be initiated, including the building of a fifth regional library, for the program being recommended is a base or bare minimum of requirements. If less is available, it is felt that adjustments can be made, both in relation to the program itself and in finding other sources of revenue that will make up the slack.

Who shall issue the bonds and how large shall the program be? Two alternatives will be suggested: one, that the library construction program be part of a countywide general improvements and public works bond issue, and include funds for all the construction recommended; the second alternative is that the newly formed library system, having the same legal authority as the present library district, present the bond program to the property-owning residents of its jurisdiction in the form of a referendum. The program will provide only for the construction of those facilities in governmental units affiliating with the system.

For several reasons, it would be preferable that the bonds be issued by the county as part of a general public works program, though there are legal complexities that have to be clarified. Two major reasons this method is preferred is that it would be more likely to win voter approval and, after approval, would be less likely to have a negative effect on the operational budget of the library system. Eligible voters are more likely to turn out for a bond issue that contains many elements of concern, than when they are presented with an issue that does not have wide voter appeal, which might well be the case in regard to libraries. A special registration, which appears to be the only way to avoid the necessity of getting a majority of the eligible freeholders to the polls to vote approval, is an expensive and difficult undertaking.

This procedure would not affect the operations of the library system as greatly because the payment of the debt service would be part of a county obligation, and would not be related to the millage restraints on support of libraries. All recommended facilities will be included in this program, so that only three municipalities now non-affiliated with the Library District--North Miami Beach, Opa Locka, and Miami Shores--would not have any new construction. This would assume that the necessary arrangements are completed between the new library system and the municipalities of Miami Beach, North Miami, Hialeah, and Homestead for the establishment of some form of affiliation with the system that would still allow for a measure of autonomy.

The major problem is the legal prohibition against taxing for county library service in municipalities providing service for themselves. The new library legislation being proposed would eliminate that prohibition, and should be supported. Even under present circumstances, it is not entirely clear whether this prohibition is as valid concerning a general public works program as it is concerning support of the operating program of a county library. Most importantly, a moral case, and possibly a legal case, can be made that the establishment of the library system recommended will provide service to all, even those in municipalities not affiliating with the system, and that in fact there is no way to keep the services and benefits separate. The mere existence of the new facilities and the patterns of patron use will create an interrelated system in fact, if not in structure. If the legal problems can be resolved positively, a countywide bond issue would be the preferred method. The amount of money that should be needed for the library program is $12,160,000, based on a total cost of $14,280,000 less 15% which is state assistance.

There does not appear to be any legal difficulties in the way of a library district issuing bonds, though voter approval might be necessary. The program would only cover those areas and municipalities affiliating or becoming part of the system.

The major drawbacks in having the Library District issue the bonds were referred to above, in that there will be great difficulty in getting enough eligible voters to the polls to make approval valid.

There will also be an increased difficulty in servicing the debt. Even if the limitation of one mill for operating a library does not include debt service, the two will be connected in a way that makes it extremely difficult to gain flexibility in the operating budget.

The program, which excludes construction in Miami Beach and Hialeah unless they wish to affiliate with the system, but includes the building of a regional library in the northeast and a library in the Homestead area, will cost $11,290,000. The debt service on this amount, based on the county's rating in 1968, would be about $770,000 a year over 20 years, or about .26 mills based on the present tax base and the present Library District. This alternative, though not preferred, is acceptable in that it will provide for the necessary construction and the necessary support to maintain a library system moving toward adequacy. It does not permit much flexibility.

A serious matter that is raised from time to time is who shall assume responsibility for existing debt service on recently built libraries if either a) the new library program is countywide, or b) if a municipality with an existing obligation on a library facility wishes to join the system. In either case, should a taxpayer be paying on two separate debts for library facilities? It is our recommendation that this should not be the case and that the library system, or the county, assume the remainder of the obligation. In return, the municipality will affiliate with the system and provide access to all county residents entitled to service.

When there is no outstanding debt on a library facility, operation of the facility should be turned over to the library system, through a long-term lease arrangement, in those municipalities which decide to affiliate with the system. No consideration should be given to any demand that the building be purchased by the system, as this will involve taxpayers paying twice for the use of a facility. It also should be borne in mind that though a municipal library itself will not be effective outside the context of a system, and that the system will therefore provide great benefits to all, the library facility in the municipality will under all circumstances be serving primarily the residents of that municipality. Under these circumstances, there would be no justice in a demand that the county buy the library facilities it will operate.

It appears that only four municipalities are presently paying debts on library buildings: Miami Beach, North Miami, North Miami Beach and Coral Gables. In some cases it is difficult to determine how much is being paid in debt service, but it does not appear that the total cost of these buildings exceeded $1,500,000, and the debt service would therefore not exceed $130,000 based on the prevailing rates. This should not pose a major problem no matter who issues the bonds, for if it is the county, the amount is negligible in proportion to a total program, while if it is the Library District the revenues from these municipalities will more than offset the added expenditures these debts would entail.

Site acquisition costs have thus far not been considered in relation to the entire program, and these cannot be determined until sites are actually chosen. Two of the four recommended regional libraries, the Cutler Ridge Regional Library and the North Miami Regional Library, might very well be placed on publicly-held property. The site for the new Main Library might perhaps be as easily well located on public lands as on extremely expensive commercial property. Land for the necessary expansion in Miami Beach is available, and the entire downtown area of Homestead might be rebuilt.

A good start has already been made in building up funds for site acquisition, as substantial funds generated in the Library District have been held in reserve for this purpose. The amount might be well above $400,000 by the end of the present fiscal year. To build this fund up we are recommending that the Library District millage be doubled to .32 in the coming fiscal year, which should generate at least an additional $800,000, and that the greater part of this be used for the acquisition of sites.

A final item the consultants would wish to raise concerning the building facilities and bonding program is offered as a suggestion for study. Generally speaking, a library capitol program provides for building and at times certain basic furnishings, while the purchase of books and materials are part of the operating budget. The consultants wonder if the scope of the program being suggested might not place books and other materials in the capital category, and whether the initial purchases necessary for allowing the new facilities to become functioning libraries in as short a time as possible be financed as part of the bond issue. An additional $2 million which would allow for the purchase of 200,000 to 300,000 volumes could be a great stimulant in helping the system meet standards.

TIMETABLE

The following timetable is suggested for the implementation of the recommendations made throughout the study:

a) The early part of 1969 should be devoted to a study by all concerned parties of the implications of this study, and particularly that part which calls for the establishment of a system based on the present Library District and the Miami Public Library. Close liaison regarding this matter should be maintained between the governing authorities of the county and Miami, through the office of their managers, so that an agreement could be arrived at expeditiously. All other concerned parties, and particularly the governing officials of the non-affiliated municipalities, should take this opportunity to study the report and make their views known to the County Commissioners.

Table 78

TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

	1969	1970	1970 - 1975	1975 - 1980	1980 - 1985
STRUCTURE	Study of recommendations; Library District remains as at present.	Referendum on System. Miami and any other municipality which desires affiliate. Negotiations with non-affiliate municipalities on access.	Dade County Library System (Department), which will include Miami, functioning. Some non-affiliated libraries will join voluntarily.	Entire program should be evaluated. Standards might be set by county for all libraries. System should include all of county by 1980.	Study made on whether Dade County should be nucleus of a regional system for State of Florida. Continuous evaluation.
FINANCES	Millage in Library District raised to .52. Additional monies divided for new library in Carol City, new bookmobile, increased needs in Coral Gables, increased needs at Main, and for site acquisition.	Millage goes to .75 for entire system jurisdiction. Scope and extent of bond issue (who issues, what state contribution will be, whether books will be included, cost of sites) and vote on bonds.	Millage at .75 or whatever necessary to maintain $5.00 per capita. Debt service for bonds not to come out of millage or $5.00 per capita operating budget.	Costs, sources of revenue, federal and state programs should be reviewed and formulas for financial support should be set accordingly.	Adherence as closely as possible to national standards, based on costs and sources of revenue.
FACILITIES	Rental of facility in Carol City, larger bookmobiles. Selection of sites.	Purchase of sites, planning for Main Library and Cutler Ridge and Westchester libraries.	Main Library, two regionals completed by 1973. Third regional and most branches completed by 1975.	Fourth regional library (Northeast) completed by end of 1977. If small branches are required, should be built by 1980. These will not require financing.	Fifth regional library might be built. Study undertaken on facilities needed for next 15 years.

As a related aspect of this phase, the County Library Advisory Board, with the professional guidance of the Miami Public Library administrative staff, should begin discussion with some of the non-affiliated municipalities, and particularly North Miami, Miami Shores, Opa Locka and Hialeah, concerning arrangements that would provide residents of the Library District with free access to these libraries, on a basis of reciprocity and meaningful assistance.

Even while study of this report is going on, arrangements should be made for opening a library facility in rented quarters in the Carol City area; the possibility of purchasing the larger type of mobile library should be actively pursued, and a method of selecting sites based on the priorities listed in the report decided upon. If possible, some sites might even be purchased, if professional approval had been secured. The Citizens' Advisory Boards, for assistance in planning programs for the Negro, the Cuban and the elderly, should be organized.

b) In the 1969-70 fiscal year, the library millage in the Library District should be doubled, from its present .26 to .52 mills. This will generate a minimum of $800,000 more than is presently being provided. Approximately $200,000 of this amount will go for the operation of the Carol City Library, the operation of the mobile library, and increased needs of the Coral Gables Library. Another $200,000 of these funds should go to the Miami Public Library so that it can prepare for its greatly expanded role and as compensation for the expected increased use of its facilities by county residents, a use for which it may not have been receiving adequate compensation heretofore. $100,000 of these additional funds might be used in broadening the contractual arrangements with the non-affiliated libraries, with some of that money being used as grants to these libraries and part being used to help provide the centralized services that they might become entitled to by granting access. The remainder of the new revenue should go for site acquisition.

c) A determination of the initial jurisdiction of the system should be made in the early part of 1970. It is at this point that the size of the bond program will be set. A referendum should be prepared which will be submitted to the residents of the Library District at the same time as the bond issue. This referendum will set forth the scope and objectives of the system. A public education program should be initiated leading to a vote in the fall of 1970.

d) The system will be formally established in the fall of 1970. Following the approval of the bond issue, preparatory work shall begin on the new Main Library and the two regional libraries in the southern half of the county.

   The referendum will have called for an initial rate of .75 mills for library support throughout the system, but shall not have limited it to less than one mill.

e) The period between 1970 and 1973 shall be devoted to the completion of the construction and the initial operation of the Main Library and two regional libraries. Depending on the extent of the bond program, work could have been started on the expansion of the Miami Beach Library. The new facilities in South Miami and Homestead, and in the Model Cities area, should be completed by the end of 1973.

f) The third regional library, as well as construction of most of the other branch facilities, should be planned for completion by the end of 1975. By 1973, however, enough experience will have been gained concerning the role of the state and the soundness of the financial structure of the system to call for a complete review of this aspect of the library program. The system should make every effort to meet facilities and personnel standards by 1975, and standards for materials by 1978. The same timetable might be set for other libraries in the county.

g) The fourth regional library should be scheduled for completion in 1977.

h) A thorough review and evaluation of the entire program should be undertaken in 1975. By that time enough experience should have been accumulated regarding user patterns, particularly in regard to the two southernmost regional libraries, to decide whether small (2,000-3,000 sq. ft.) branches are necessary.

i) The period between 1975 and 1980 should be set aside for the completion of all construction recommended in this report, as well as that which is recommended in the evaluation of 1975. National standards in every area should be met or exceeded by 1980.

j) A fifth regional library should be built, probably in the extreme northeast part of the county, between 1980 and 1985. Depending on the political and economic developments, Dade County might consider coordinating its library facilities with those of Broward County. If the level of support would not decline markedly, and if there would not be a need for greatly increased per capita support, a federation or consolidation of Dade County's library system with whatever system exists in Broward County should be considered. The Main Library of the Dade County system should be adequate to meet this need if it arises.

APPENDIXES

Appendix A

INVENTORY DATA - DADE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES

	Volumes Held 1966[a]	Volumes Held 1967	Periodicals 1967[a]	Periodicals 5-10 Years	Periodicals 10 Years or Indefinitely	Records 1967	Circulation 1960	Circulation 1962	Circulation 1964	Circulation 1966	Circulation 1967	Registration 1967
Coral Gables	24,300	36,436	300	Not tabulated	Not tabulated	573	255,708	223,867	224,850	156,605	184,841	7,725
South Miami	10,350	13,320	45	0	0		N.A.	94,159	N.A.	88,081	121,705	6,453
Miami Springs	15,596	14,700	50	12	12	334	21,671	37,112	48,570	51,795	55,115	3,335
Bookmobiles		45,589	Not tabulated	No policy	No policy	0	c	c	c	c	548,970	33,347
Main Library	239,415	263,477	1,912	1,575	1,350	6,496	351,580	393,078	407,504	345,748	348,859	26,327
Allapattah	17,200	17,700	43	15	3	0	59,263	57,760	70,814	56,006	55,461	2,705
Coconut Grove	27,625	24,400	45	23	7	0	85,740	96,370	124,726	154,470	150,496	6,538
Dixie Park	15,275	11,175	32	9	8	0		46,779	34,031	25,624	28,379	1,203
Edison Center	14,688	14,500	52	1	1	0	199,522	69,555	61,362	45,611	45,706	3,123
Fairlawn	18,000	12,025	30	N.A.	N.A.	0	c	c	93,724	136,578	134,944	5,617
Grapeland Heights	15,950	14,250	45	20	0	0	c	c	44,009	38,555	34,987	1,553
Grosse Point	16,650	20,950	30	0	0	0	65,020	90,293	79,830	65,409	55,037	2,619
Lemon City	17,700	16,000	49	3	3	0	35,001	34,309	59,776	57,289	58,133	2,494
Little River	18,250	17,400	29	16	9	0	95,112	90,911	76,162	75,368	74,408	2,741
Shenandoah	24,550	22,700	43	8	4	0	138,176	141,831	126,103	110,519	104,364	3,903
Surf-Bal-Bay	8,825	10,600	20	10	N.A.	N.A.	c	34,762	33,784	40,689	44,578	2,197
West Flagler	23,675	24,725	56	3	3	0	145,660	143,364	111,761	86,576	76,348	3,573
Miami Beach [b]	120,800	128,522	523	No Policy	No Policy	1,804	285,370	302,456	351,005	362,418	362,475	48,577
North Shore Branch		6,000	32	0	0	0				58,174	59,842	
South Shore Branch		4,500	15	0	0	0				25,722	24,247	
JFK Memorial - Hialeah [b]	65,072	75,527	300	No Policy	14	748	63,860	120,078	135,234	220,871	237,635	25,000
JFK Branch		19,250	58	44	8	0					43,751	4,500
Lily Lawrence Bow - Homestead	22,000	22,000	14	3	3	200	19,798	23,450	38,244	29,890	N.A.	2,000
Brockway Memorial - Miami Shores	40,227	41,100	116	20	20	100	81,036	78,574	83,437	73,291	75,269	3,183
Lafe Allen Memorial - North Miami Beach	23,145	26,042	70	28	No policy	0	c	c	c	106,062	102,449	8,872
May Anderson Memorial - Opa Locka	5,000	5,000	5	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	3,000	N.A.	N.A.	320
North Miami	46,006	49,095	110	40	40	0	120,308	131,435	145,814	143,380	138,756	5,556

[a] Number of volumes held are not to be used for strictly comparative purposes as different libraries used different reporting dates and the time span between dates might be more than 12 months. These figures are valid for rough comparisons.

[b] Figures given for the branches of the Miami Beach and John F. Kennedy Memorial libraries in Hialeah are included in the totals for their main libraries. Where no figures are given, this is because they have not been broken down.

[c] Library had not yet begun operating.

Appendix B

QUESTIONNAIRES AND MARGINALS

(N.B. "Marginals" simply refer to the number of persons making a given response.)

LIBRARY QUESTIONNAIRE

MAY WE HAVE A LITTLE OF YOUR TIME?

To help plan and improve our service, we are having a study done of the use of our library by those who are twelve years of age and over. This short questionnaire asks about your use of libraries and something about yourself. Will you help by spending the five to ten minutes required to fill out this questionnaire just before leaving the library today. Please feel free to make any comments and suggestions on the last page. Every question can be answered by either writing in your response in the space provided, or by circling a number. Thus:

You are now-- (circle one)

Inside a library in Dade County.... [✓ 1]

Somewhere else.................... 2

You should ignore anything in the right-hand margin of the questionnaire; those numbers are used to help us process your responses.* Please leave the questionnaire in the box provided at the exit. Thank you very much for your help.

1. Why did you come to the library today? (circle as many as apply)	Number of Responses
To bring your child to the library.....	824
To meet or consult with friends........	231
To return books or other library materials...........................	3384
To study, using your own material......	507
To study, using library material.......	1432
To pick out general reading............	3535
To obtain a specific book..............	2104
To attend a library program, book discussion, exhibit, etc............	173

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* The numbers referred to here were on the original questionnaires for coding purposes. They have been excluded in this appendix.

	Number of Responses
To read magazines or newspapers.........	1119
To just browse around..................	902
To obtain materials or information on a specific subject....................	2179
IF SO: what subject?________________	see below
SUBJECTS CHOSEN:	
Fiction......................	74
Generalities.................	308
Philosophy	109
Religion	47
Social Science	348
Language	75
Pure Science	249
Technology	289
Arts	315
Literature and Rhetoric	388
Geography and History	447
Some other reason..........	205
IF SO: what is this?_______	*
N.A.	136
2. If you came to the library today to get material or information, what was this mainly for? (circle as many as apply)	
Your own personal reading...............	3656
Your family's reading...................	792
Your job............................	436

*Not tabulated

	Number of Responses
Your school work	1653
Your club activity	131
For another person	319
Some other reason	357
IF SO: please explain ______________	*
N.A.	1794
3. If you came to the library today to obtain some specific materials or information, were you completely, partially, or not satisfied? (circle one)	
Completely satisfied	3198
Only partially satisfied	1233
Not satisfied	324
N.A.	2754
IF YOU WERE ONLY PARTIALLY SATISFIED OR IF YOU WERE NOT SATISFIED, PLEASE ANSWER A AND B. IF YOU WERE COMPLETELY SATISFIED, PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION 4.	
A. If you were not completely satisfied, why not? (circle as many as apply)	
The material wanted was not on the library shelves	831
The card catalog shows that the library doesn't own this material	423
Couldn't find the material wanted	367
The material in the library was on too elementary a level	171
The material in the library was on too advanced a level	36
The material in the library was out of date	178
The library doesn't have enough material of this kind	755

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* Not tabulated.

	Number of Responses
Some other reason....................	153
IF SO: please explain_______________	*
N.A.	5781
B. Do you plan to make any further effort to obtain the material or information you sought? (circle as many as apply)	
YES: have asked library to reserve this material for me......................	334
YES: have asked library to borrow this material from another library.......	118
YES: will come back to this library on another day and try again...........	832
YES: plan to go to another library myself...............................	671
IF SO: what library?_______________	*
YES: some other kind of effort...........	172
IF SO: please explain_______________	*
NO: not that important..................	256
NO: it's too late.......................	134
NO: some other reason...................	108
IF SO: please explain_______________	*
N.A.	5381
EVERYONE PLEASE ANSWER:	
4. Did you consult a librarian for help while you were in the library today? (circle one)	
No..	3330
Yes, and I was satisfied with the service received.........................	2759

* Not tabulated.

	Number of Responses
Yes, but I was not satisfied with the service received......................	91
IF SO: why not?____________________	*
N.A.	1329
5. What actual uses did you make of the library while you were here today? (circle as many as apply)	
Used reference books......................	1397
Used card catalogs........................	2140
Used periodical indexes..................	405
Received help or advice from a librarian..................................	1822
Consulted specific books or magazines in the library............................	1658
Read new issues of magazines or newspapers.................................	1082
Just browsed around.......................	1524
Checked out books or periodicals to use outside the library................	2956
Checked out films.........................	40
Checked out recordings....................	85
Some other use.........................	208
IF SO: please explain_______________	*
None of the above.....................	124
N.A.	978

* Not tabulated.

	Number of Responses
6. Whether or not you were satisfied with the material you used or obtained, did you have other difficulties in using the library today? (circle as many as apply)	
Hard to find a place to work..............	108
Hard to find a place in the library to sit....................................	133
The library is too noisy..................	249
The library is uncomfortable..............	147
It's hard to figure out the arrangement of this library...............	242
The library staff didn't try to help.....	47
The library staff seemed too busy to provide help or information...............	33
The library staff didn't know the subject well enough to help...............	52
It took too long to get materials from the stacks...........................	87
Other problems........................	236
IF SO: please explain______________	*
N.A.	6485

7. Where did your visit to the library start from today? (circle one)	
Home....................................	5308
Work....................................	541
School..................................	498
Other................................	291
IF SO: where?____________________	*
N.A.	831

* Not tabulated.

	Number of Responses
8. How far did you travel to get here? (circle one)	
Less than a mile	2615
At least a mile, but less than five miles	2812
At least five miles, but less than ten miles	866
At least ten miles, but less than fifteen miles	308
Fifteen miles or more	226
N.A.	682
9. How long did it take you to get here? (circle one)	
Less than 10 minutes	3351
At least 10 minutes but less than 20 minutes	1988
At least 20 minutes but less than 30 minutes	937
At least 30 minutes but less than 40 minutes	391
At least 40 minutes but less than 50 minutes	141
At least 50 minutes but less than one hour	62
More than an hour but less than an hour and a half	86
More than an hour and a half but less than two hours	21
More than two hours	29
N.A.	503

	Number of Responses
10. Did you come by car, by bus, on foot, or some other way? (circle one)	
Car	4725
Bus	584
Walked	1543
Other	153
IF SO: how?________________	*
N.A.	504
11. Was your trip solely in order to visit the library, or was your visit done in conjunction with something else? (circle one)	
Solely to visit the library	4609
In conjunction with shopping	924
In conjunction with some other activity	1366
N.A.	610
12. Is this library the public library closest to your home? (circle one)	
Yes	4848
No	1759
Don't know	233
N.A.	669
IF THIS IS NOT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY CLOSEST TO YOUR HOME:	
Why did you come to this library instead of a closer one? (circle as many as apply)	
Parking is better here	171

* Not tabulated.

	Number of Responses
This library is bigger and has more material........................	1151
My local library is closed today..........	199
This library is closest to my school.......	135
This library is closest to where I work....	244
I just happened to be near this library today..................................	263
The service at this library is better......	480
The local library charges a fee...........	33
Some other reason.....................	270
IF SO: what?____________________	*
N.A.	5360

13. About how often do you use this library? (circle one)

	Number of Responses
This is my first visit....................	492
I come once a week or more................	2848
I come once or twice a month..............	2558
I come less than once a month.............	1035
N.A.	576

14. If you have made use of libraries in Dade County other than this one in the last 12 months, please list these below and indicate how often you used them (include any other public libraries, as well as school, college, and special libraries). (list and circle one in each row)

	I USE THIS LIBRARY.........		
LIBRARY:	Often	Occasionally	Only Once or Twice
	1	2	3
	1	2	3
	1	2	3
	1	2	3

---

* Not tabulated.

Following are the libraries which were cited. (Frequency of use has not been tabulated here.)

	Number of Responses
Coral Gables	256
South Miami	137
Miami Springs	33
Main Library	1161
Allapattah	35
Coconut Grove	213
Dixie Park	10
Edison Center	53
Fairlawn	97
Grape Land Heights	53
Grosse Pointe	66
Lemon City	67
Little River	110
Shenandoah	108
Surf-Bal-Bay	9
West Flagler	182
Miami Beach - Main	154
Miami Beach - North	22
Miami Beach - South	10
Hialeah (JFK)	131
Hialeah Branch	83
Homestead	15
Miami Shores	49
Opa Locka	5
North Miami Beach	28
North Miami	58
University of Miami Auxiliary Medical	1
Perrine	4
Carol City	5
Coco Plum	9
Barry College	43
Miami - Dade Junior	239

	Number of Responses
Miami - Dade Junior - North	35
Miami - Dade Junior - South	41
Biscayne College	1
University of Miami	329
Dade County Law Library	3
University of Miami Medical School	12
Veterans Administration	3
Dade County B.P.I. Teachers Library	16
Institute of Marine Science	2
Fairchile Tropical Garden	1
Homestead A.F.B. Library	4
University of Miami Law Library	5
Miami Herald	1
Bookmobiles (Dade County Library System)	33
All Others (mostly school libraries; also includes the Joe and Emily Art Gallery Library, the Marine Acoustical Services, Inc., Library, the Mercy Hospital Staff Medical Library, the Paris Library, the Pan American World Airways Library, and the Dade County Jail Library)	859
15. Finally, we would like to obtain some information about the people who use libraries in Dade County. What is your sex? (circle one)	
Male	2803
Female	4035
N.A.	671
Your age at last birthday? (circle one)	
16 or less	1032
17 to 21	1069

	Number of Responses
22 to 34	1011
35 to 49	1564
50 to 64	1310
Over 65	960
N.A.	563
Last school attended? (circle one)	
Elementary	282
Junior High	605
High School	2515
College	2559
Graduate School	717
N.A.	831
Occupation? If a student, write that in and give the name of your school or college; if employed, give the usual occupational title (such as "teacher," "policeman," "engineer," "manager of hardware store," etc.); if unemployed, write that in and then indicate what it is you do when working; if retired, write that in and then indicate what you did prior to retirement:	
Responses were categorized as follows:	
Professional, technical and kindred	802
Farmers and farm managers	1
Managers, officials and proprietors	230
Clerical and kindred	408
Sales workers	137
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred	56

	Number of Responses
Operatives and kindred	12
Private household workers	1
Service workers, except household	271
Farm laborers and foremen	1
Laborers, except farm and mine	83
Housewife	941
Student	1982
Retired	781
Unemployed	175
N.A.	1628
Total annual family income in 1967? (circle one)	
Less than $3,000	541
$3,000 to $4,999	719
$5,000 to $7,499	1025
$7,500 to $9,999	983
$10,000 to $14,999	1167
$15,000 or more	1066
N.A.	2008
Number of cards your family owns? (circle one)	
None	928
One	2784
Two	2358
Three or more	590
N.A.	849

	Number of Responses
16. Are you a resident of Dade County (circle one)	
Yes (ANSWER PART A, BELOW)................	*
No (ANSWER PART B, BELOW).................	
A. IF YOU ARE A DADE COUNTY RESIDENT:	
What city or area do you live in?____________________________	
Miami....................................	1418
Allapattah...............................	73
Brownsville..............................	5
Coconut Grove............................	182
Bay Point................................	8
Bay Shore................................	2
Edison Center............................	12
Lemon City...............................	14
Liberty City.............................	26
Little River.............................	56
Shadowland...............................	1
Shenandoah...............................	22
Southwest Miami..........................	210
Southwest "city," "area," etc............	209
Bal Harbour..............................	12
Bal Harbour Islands......................	96
Surfside.................................	67
Coral Gables.............................	596
Hialeah..................................	525
Homestead................................	94
Kendall..................................	94
Miami Beach..............................	590
Miami Shores.............................	103

* Not tabulated.

	Number of Responses
Miami Springs............................	225
North Miami..............................	108
North Miami Beach........................	59
Opa Locka................................	53
Perrine..................................	76
South Miami..............................	243
West Miami...............................	96
Biscayne Park............................	7
El Portal................................	11
Florida City.............................	2
Golden Beach.............................	20
Hialeah Gardens..........................	1
Indian Creek.............................	2
Islandia.................................	1
North Bay Villege........................	30
Sweetwater...............................	4
Virginia Gardens.........................	6
Princeton................................	8
Cutler Ridge.............................	25
Goulds...................................	3
Leisure City.............................	6
Westwood Lake............................	19
Richmond Heights.........................	1
Palmetto Estates.........................	2
Redlands.................................	7
Naranja..................................	2
Modello..................................	6
Rockdale.................................	3
Coral Park...............................	7
Coral Bay Village........................	2
Whispering Pines.........................	6

	Number of Responses
South Miami Heights..........................	5
South Dade...................................	38
Dadeland.....................................	4
County by S. Miami...........................	2
Westchester..................................	59
Biscayne Gardens.............................	5
Carol City...................................	15
Ojus...	2
County, unincorporated.......................	171
County, unincorporated: North................	87
County, unincorporated: South................	260
Star Island, Palm Island, Belle Island....	4
How long have you lived at your present address? (circle one)	*
Less than a year............................	
One to five years...........................	
Five to ten years...........................	
Ten to twenty years.........................	
Twenty years or more........................	
Where did you live prior to moving to your present address? ____	*
Where in the area is your place of employment of business? (if not employed or working, please indicate) ____	*

* Not processed.

	Number of Responses
B. IF YOU ARE NOT A RESIDENT OF DADE COUNTY:	
Where do you live?__________________________________	
Detailed breakdown not tabulated. Total responses............................	279
How often do you visit the Dade County area? (circle one)	*
Almost every day............................	
Several times a month.......................	
Several times a year........................	
Once a year or less.........................	
If you are temporarily staying in Dade County, what city or area are you staying in? __________________________________	*
17. Have you been at any other library in the county recently where you were asked to fill out this questionnaire? (circle one)	
Yes......................................	180
No.......................................	5052
N.A.	2277
YOUR COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS:	
(What services do you most appreciate? What do you need libraries for most? How can library service be improved? Please be frank.)	*
____	
____	
____	

* Not processed.

BOOKMOBILE QUESTIONNAIRE

Please fill out this short form. It will take you about four minutes. The information will be kept confidential. Its purpose is to help maintain good public library service and provide needed information for recommending improvements.

USE ONLY ONE FORM - YOUR NAME IS NOT NEEDED

		Number of Responses
1. A. Sex:	Male..............................	255
	Female............................	919
	N.A.	72
B. Age Group (check only one)		
	12 years or less..................	96
	13 to 19 years....................	153
	20 to 24 years....................	62
	25 to 64 years....................	798
	65 years or older.................	103
	N.A.	34
C. Please state your occupation:		
	Professional, technical and kindred.......	110
	Farmers and farm managers.................	--
	Managers, officials and proprietors......	24
	Clerical and kindred......................	43
	Sales workers.............................	17
	Craftsmen, foremen and kindred...........	7
	Operatives and kindred....................	2

	Number of Responses
Private household workers	--
Service workers, except household	26
Farm laborers and foremen	--
Laborers, except farm and mine	--
Housewife	401
Student	136
Retired	36
Unemployed	1
N.A.	443
2. A. Where did you just come from? (check only one)	
Shopping	111
School	53
Home	927
Friend's Home	30
Work	61
Other	41
N.A.	23
B. Where are you going next after you leave the traveling library? (check only one)	
Shopping	324
School	15
Home	761
Friend's Home	46
Work	23
Other	52
N.A.	25

	Number of Responses
C. How long did it take for you to get here?	
Less than 15 minutes............	1100
15 to 29 minutes................	71
30 to 44 minutes................	6
45 to 59 minutes................	4
An hour or more.................	--
N.A.	55
D. How far did you travel?	
Less than a mile................	476
1 to 4 miles....................	272
5 to 9 miles....................	30
10 or more miles................	12
N.A.	456
3. How did you come to this library? (check only one)	
Walked all the way..............	192
Rode bicycle all the way........	42
Used bus........................	11
Rode with a friend or family....	106
Drove and parked at the library.	844
Drove and parked ___ blocks away from library...............	6
Other...........................	7

	Number of Responses
4. For what are you using the Library? (check as many as apply)	
To get information for personal use..............................	414
To get information for school use..............................	238
To get information for job use.....	64
Reading for pleasure..............	1069
Other.........................	28
N.A.	28
5. Did you find the materials you wanted? (check only one)	
Yes..........	1035
No...........	83
N.A.	128
6. Did you find the traveling library satisfactory to your needs? (check only one)	
Completely satisfactory...	803
Partially satisfactory....	334
Not satisfactory.........	8
Other.................	27
N.A.	74
7. About how often do you use the library? (check only one)	
About once a week.........	665
About every two weeks.....	314
About once a month........	150
Infrequently.............	45
N.A.	72

8. What other libraries or stops do you use?	Number of Responses
Coral Gables	17
South Miami	36
Miami Springs	1
Main Library	82
Coconut Grove	27
Edison Center	3
Fairlawn	26
Grapeland Heights	1
Grosse Pointe	1
Lemon City	1
Little River	16
Shenandoah	4
West Flagler	16
Miami Beach - Main	5
Miami Beach - South	5
Hialeah (JFK)	3
Hialeah Branch	1
Homestead	3
Miami Shores	4
North Miami Beach	10
North Miami	4
Perrine	18
Carol City	18
Barry College	1
Miami Dade Junior	2
University of Miami	9
Homestead A.F.B. Library	2
Cutler Ridge Shopping Center	24
Sky Lake Shopping Center	3

	Number of Responses
Dadeland Shopping Center...........	16
Norwood Shopping Center............	10
Perrine Shopping Center............	1
Suniland Shopping Center...........	2
Carol City Shopping Center.........	1
167th Street Shopping Center.......	3
163rd Street Shopping Center.......	1
South Miami Hghts Shopping Cntr....	19
Westchester........................	10
Bird-Galloway Shopping Center......	17
Miami Gardens Shopping Center......	8
Concord Shopping Center............	3
Honey Hill Shopping Center.........	6
Leisure City Shopping Center.......	1
111th Street Shopping Center.......	2
Other..............................	80
9. Do you find this location convenient for your use? (check only one)	
Yes..........	2103
No...........	16
IF YES, WHY? (check as many as apply)	
It's close to shopping............	456
It's close to school..............	120
It's close to home................	969
It's close to work................	49
It's close to bus stops...........	46
Parking is usually easy to find....	453
Other........................	10
N.A.	168

	Number of Responses
IF NO, WHY? (check as many as apply)	
It's too far from shopping......	1
It's too far from school........	-
It's too far from home..........	15
It's too far from work..........	-
It's too far from bus stop......	-
Parking is usually hard to find............................	-
Other....................	4
N.A.	1227
10. Do you find the frequency and time of this stop convenient for your use? (check one in each group)	
Frequency	
Yes, it comes often enough......	932
No, I would like it to come more often......................	195
Time of Day	
Yes, it comes at a convenient time of day.....................	742
No, this time of day is inconvenient....................	60
N.A.	444
Please use the space below for any comments you wish to make concerning the traveling library.	*

* Not tabulated.